

## REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved  
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)

2. REPORT DATE  
March 20043. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED  
TECHNICAL REPORT

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE

TECHNICAL TESTING OF THE WRISTWATCH SIZE AUTOMATIC PHYSIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR (WAPEM): LABORATORY &amp; OUTDOOR EVALUATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SENSORS PERFORMANCE

5. FUNDING NUMBERS

6. AUTHOR(S)

DANIEL S. MORAN, RICHARD R. GONZALEZ, LARRY G. BERGLUND, AND MARGARET A. KOLKA

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

U.S. Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine  
Biophysics & Biomedical Modeling Division  
Kansas Street  
Natick, MA 01760-500768. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION  
REPORT NUMBER

T04-06

9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command  
Fort Detrick, MD 21702-500710. SPONSORING / MONITORING  
AGENCY REPORT NUMBER

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE

13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)

The wristwatch size automatic physiological and environmental monitor (WAPEM) is a miniature instrument worn on the wrist, capable of measuring relative humidity (RH), ambient temperature (Ta), solar radiation (SR), and human activity in a small durable enclosure. The purpose of this study was to evaluate newly installed Ta and RH microsensors in WAPEM. Three WAPEM prototypes, which included new Swiss sensors, two Kestrel 3000 pocket weather meters (Nielsen & Kellerman), and two psychrometers (Lambrecht), were tested to compare the environmental sensors (Ta and RH), both in a climatic chamber and outdoor in Israel. The tests in the climatic chamber were conducted at 16 different exposures consisting of different combinations of Ta (20 degree -40 degree C) and RH (35%-70%). The outdoor evaluation was conducted in ten different locations in Israel, near the Israeli Meteorological Service (IMS) stations during January 2004. Environmental stress indices, wet bulb globe temperature (WBGT) and environmental stress index (ESI), were calculated and compared with data collected by the different devices. Generally, the measurements of the new Swiss microsensors highly correlate with measurements from sensors used in the climatic chamber or by the IMS in outdoor environments. However, at Ta > 35 degree C significant differences were found between the chamber measurements and the WAPEM measurements. Therefore, further evaluation is needed for these Swiss microsensors at Ta > 35 degree C before they are permanently positioned and embedded in WAPEM.

14. SUBJECT TERMS

Sensors, modeling, heat stress, ambient temperature, relative humidity

15. NUMBER OF PAGES

48

16. PRICE CODE

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION  
OF REPORT

U

18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION  
OF THIS PAGE

U

19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION  
OF ABSTRACT

U

20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT

U

**USARIEM TECHNICAL REPORT T04-06**

**TECHNICAL TESTING OF THE WRISTWATCH SIZE AUTOMATIC PHYSIOLOGICAL  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR (WAPEM): LABORATORY AND OUTDOOR  
EVALUATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SENSORS PERFORMANCE**

Daniel S. Moran  
Richard R. Gonzalez  
Larry G. Berglund  
Margaret A. Kolka

Biophysics and Biomedical Modeling Division

March 2004

U.S. Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine  
Natick, MA 01760-5007

## **DISCLAIMER**

**Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. The opinions or assertions contained herein are the primate views of the author(s) and are not to be construed as official or as reflecting the views of the Army or the Department of Defense.**

**Citations of commercial organizations and trade names in this report do not constitute an official Department of the Army endorsement or approval of the products or services of these organizations.**

## **DTIC AVAILABILITY NOTICE**

**Qualified requestors may obtain copies of this report from Commander, Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC), Ft. Belvoir, Virginia, @1-800-225-3842**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
LIST OF FIGURES .....	iii
LIST OF TABLES .....	v
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....	vi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....	vii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	1
INTRODUCTION .....	2
METHODS .....	4
INDOOR STUDY.....	4
OUTDOOR STUDY.....	5
SENSOR SPECIFICATIONS.....	5
WAPEM Sensors.....	5
IMS Sensors.....	6
CALCULATIONS.....	6
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS.....	6
RESULTS .....	7
INDOOR STUDY.....	7
Ambient temperature.....	7
Relative humidity.....	8
OUTDOOR STUDY.....	18
DISCUSSION .....	34
REFERENCES .....	36
APPENDIX A .....	38

## LIST OF FIGURES

<u>FIGURE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1	WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ , $S_2$ , $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ , $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ , $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at $T_a$ of 20°C and RH of 45% (top) and 50% (bottom) during 60 min.	10
2	WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ , $S_2$ , $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ , $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ , $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at $T_a$ of 20°C and RH of 60% (top) and 70% (bottom) during 60 min.	11
3	WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ , $S_2$ , $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ , $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ , $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at $T_a$ of 25°C and RH of 50% (top) and 60% (bottom) during 60 min.	12
4	WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ , $S_2$ , $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ , $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ , $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at $T_a$ of 25°C and RH of 70% for 90 min (top) and $T_a$ of 30°C and RH of 40% for 60 min (bottom).	13
5	WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ , $S_2$ , $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ , $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ , $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at $T_a$ of 30°C and RH of 50% (top) and 60% (bottom) during 60 min.	14
6	WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ , $S_2$ , $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ , $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ , $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at $T_a$ of 30°C and RH of 70% (top) and $T_a$ of 35°C and RH of 35% (bottom) during 60 min.	15
7	WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ , $S_2$ , $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ , $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ , $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at $T_a$ of 35°C and RH of 50% (top) and 60% (bottom) during 60 min.	16
8	WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ , $S_2$ , $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ , $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ , $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at $T_a$ of 40°C and RH of 40% during 140 min (top) and 45% during 60 min (bottom).	17

<u>FIGURE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
9	WAPEM's relative humidity (top) and ambient temperature (bottom) measurements ( $S_1$ , $S_2$ , $S_3$ ) compared with Kestrel ( $K_1$ , $K_2$ ), Psychrometer, and IMS measurements ( $P_1$ , $P_2$ ) from Hatzeva (Negev Desert).	20
10	WAPEM's relative humidity (top) and ambient temperature (bottom) measurements ( $S_1$ , $S_2$ , $S_3$ ) compared with Kestrel ( $K_1$ , $K_2$ ), Psychrometer, and IMS measurements ( $P_1$ , $P_2$ ) from Yotveta (Negev Desert).	21
11	WAPEM's relative humidity (top) and ambient temperature (bottom) measurements ( $S_1$ , $S_2$ , $S_3$ ) compared with Kestrel ( $K_1$ , $K_2$ ), Psychrometer, and IMS measurements ( $P_1$ , $P_2$ ) from Eilat.	22
12	WAPEM's relative humidity (top) and ambient temperature (bottom) measurements ( $S_1$ , $S_2$ , $S_3$ ) compared with Kestrel ( $K_1$ , $K_2$ ) Psychrometer, and IMS measurements ( $P_1$ , $P_2$ ) from Tel-Aviv.	23
13	A comparison between WBGT and ESI calculated by the WAPEM ( $S_1$ ), Kestrel ( $K_1$ ) and the Israeli Meteorological Service (IMS) from data collected in Hatzeva (top) and Yotveta (bottom).	29
14	A comparison between WBGT and ESI calculated by the WAPEM ( $S_1$ ), Kestrel ( $K_1$ ) and the Israeli Meteorological Service (IMS) from data collected in Eilat (top) and Tel-Aviv (bottom).	30
15	A comparison between WBGT calculated from data collected in Sdom (top) and Mitzpeh Ramon (bottom) by the Israeli Meteorological Service (IMS), and ESI calculated from the WAPEM's environmental sensors ( $T_a$ and RH).	31
16	A comparison between WBGT calculated from data collected in Jerusalem (top) and Eilat (bottom) by the Israeli Meteorological Service (IMS), and ESI calculated from the WAPEM's environmental sensors ( $T_a$ and RH).	32
17	A comparison between WBGT calculated from data collected in Beer Sheba (top) and the Dead Sea (bottom) by the Israeli Meteorological Service (IMS), and ESI calculated from the WAPEM's environmental sensors ( $T_a$ and RH).	33

## LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1	Climatically controlled environmental test conditions for the WAPEM sensors.	4
2	WAPEM's climatic-tested sensors (ambient temperature and relative humidity) system performance specifications.	5
3	Mean $\pm$ SD of ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) measured by 2 Psychrometers, 2 Kestrels, and the 3 new WAPEM sensors in the climatic chamber. $T_a$ was calculated from pooled data measured at different relative humidity.	7
4	Mean $\pm$ SD of relative humidity (RH) measured by 2 Psychrometers ( $RH_P$ ), 2 Kestrels ( $RH_K$ ), and the 3 new WAPEM ( $RH_{WAPEM}$ ) sensors in the climatic chamber.	9
5	Mean $\pm$ SD and range of the outdoor environmental test conditions recorded by the Israel Meteorological Service (IMS) at the sites at which WAPEM's sensors were tested.	18
6	Correlations coefficients (R) for $T_a$ measurements between the psychrometer ( $P_1$ and $P_2$ ), Kestrel ( $K_1$ and $K_2$ ), WAPEM Swiss sensors ( $S_1$ , $S_2$ , and $S_3$ ), and the IMS measured in Hatzeva, Yotveta, Eilat, and Tel-Aviv.	24
7	Correlations coefficients (R) for RH measurements between the psychrometer, calculated from $T_{wb}$ , ( $P_1$ and $P_2$ ), Kestrel ( $K_1$ and $K_2$ ), WAPEM Swiss sensors ( $S_1$ , $S_2$ , and $S_3$ ), and IMS measured in Hatzeva, Yotveta, Eilat, and Tel-Aviv.	25
8	Correlation coefficients (R) between WBGT obtained from pooled data measured by IMS, and ESI obtained from pooled data measured by WAPEM sensors at the ten testing locations.	26
9	Correlations coefficients (R) for WBGT and ESI calculated by Kestrel ( $K_1$ and $K_2$ ), WAPEM Swiss sensors ( $S_1$ , $S_2$ , and $S_3$ ), and IMS obtained from Hatzeva, Yotveta, Eilat, and Tel-Aviv.	27

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This work was conducted in Israel with the assistance of Mr. Liran Mendel and Gilad Doctori. Dr. Arie Laor and Ms. Liron Shalit's contributions in the statistical analysis and evaluation of the environmental stress index (ESI) are greatly appreciated. The authors are also extremely thankful for the cooperation and assistance of Mr. Jacob Mishaeli of the Israeli Meteorological Service.

This research was performed while the first author held a National Research Council Associateship Award at the US Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine.



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ESI – environmental stress index

GR – global radiation

IMS – Israeli Meteorological Service

IR – infrared light sensor

PSI – physiological strain index

P – pyranometer

RH – relative humidity

$RH_{\text{chamber}}$  – relative humidity measured by the climatic chamber sensor

$RH_{\text{WAPEM}}$  – relative humidity measured by the WAPEM sensor

SR – solar irradiance

$T_a$  – dry bulb temperature

$T_{a, \text{chamber}}$  – ambient temperature measured by the climatic chamber sensor

$T_{a, \text{WAPEM}}$  – ambient temperature measured by the WAPEM sensor

$T_g$  – black globe temperature

$T_{wb}$  – wet bulb globe temperature

$V_a$  – wind velocity

WAPEM – Wristwatch size automatic physiological and environmental monitor

WBGT – wet bulb globe temperature index

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The wristwatch size automatic physiological and environmental monitor (WAPEM) is a miniature instrument worn on the wrist, capable of measuring relative humidity (RH), ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ), solar radiation (SR), and human activity in a small, water-resistant, durable enclosure. It is fitted with a 4-digit display that can be used to view each of these parameters by using selection buttons on the front face. When not in data mode, WAPEM serves as the wearer's primary timepiece. WAPEM can be programmed through a personal computer from a simple initialization of existing firmware to a complete rewrite of this firmware, because WAPEM is circuit reprogrammable. It is therefore possible to make changes to the WAPEM operational code and, in particular, the formulation of stress/strain algorithms used to make predictions based upon on-line measurements, or a history of humidity, temperature, SR, and human activity. The activity channel is designed to function for sleep scoring (ZCM), as well as monitoring daytime activity with the proportional channel (PIM). The proposed WAPEM is designed to provide the capability to quantify sleep loss and metabolic expenditures for the individual warfighter, and to enable personalized estimates of the effects of several key stressors on physical or mental performance in operational settings.

Three WAPEM prototypes, which included new Swiss sensors, two Kestrel 3000 pocket weather meters (Nielsen & Kellerman), and two psychrometers (Lambrecht), were tested to compare the environmental sensors ( $T_a$  and RH), both in a climatic chamber and outdoors in Israel. The tests in the climatic chamber were conducted at 16 different exposures consisting of different combinations of  $T_a$  (20°-40°C) and RH (35%-70%). The outdoor evaluation was established in ten different locations in Israel, near the Israeli Meteorological Service stations (Jehuda Desert, Negev Desert, Eilat area, Dead Sea, Jerusalem, and Tel-Aviv). These sites differed in latitude and climatic conditions. This study was conducted during January 2004. Data analysis included comparisons between measurements by the new Swiss sensors and all the other sensors (Kestrel meters and psychrometers) and IMS data. Environmental stress indices, wet bulb globe temperature (WBGT) and environmental stress index (ESI), were calculated and compared with data collected by the different devices.

It was concluded from this study that the measurements of the new Swiss environmental micro-sensors in the WAPEM prototypes highly correlate with measurements from sensors used in the climatic chamber or by the Israeli Meteorological Service (IMS) in outdoor environments. However, at high ambient temperatures ( $>35^\circ\text{C}$ ), significant differences were found between the chamber measurements and the WAPEM measurements. Therefore, further evaluation is needed for these Swiss microsensors at  $T_a > 35^\circ\text{C}$  before these microsensors are positioned and embedded permanently in WAPEM.

## INTRODUCTION

The evolution of strategies to manage heat injury risk in military settings has focused on the idea that if the prevailing heat stress can be adequately quantified, then appropriate counter measures can be implemented to optimize Soldiers' performance and minimize the risk of heat injury. Although physiological heat strain and the potential for heat injury are determined, to a great extent, by air temperature, humidity, solar radiation and wind speed, the Soldier's clothing characteristics, heat acclimatization status, and activity level also play a significant role. As the U.S. Army's warfighting doctrine evolves in the direction of lightened forces, increasing tactical mobility, and an emphasis on protective posture scenarios, the need to account for these complex interactions has increased. At the small unit level, where soldiers may be conducting their mission tasks in a hot shelter space, a crew compartment, or an outdoor environment, the capability to provide realtime tailored guidance requires the integration of reliable sensors and predictive model technologies in an ultra lightweight, friendly-to-use, wristwatch size automatic physiological and environmental monitor (WAPEM).

Existing military heat stress monitoring systems are based largely on the Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT). This system provides the user with a single temperature, or index, which can be used for looking up tables of recommended work/rest cycle limits and hourly drinking water requirements that constitute current heat injury prevention doctrine (1, 2). The low cost mechanical device widely available to Army users is the Stortz WBGT Kit (NSN 6665-00-159-2218). The U.S. Navy has a more sophisticated electronic WBGT meter (NSN 6685-01-055-5298), intended primarily for use aboard ship. The inherent limitations of the WBGT in terms of applicability across a broad range of potential military scenarios and environments have been reported (3, 4, 5, 6, 11). These limitations can be attributed, in part, to early constraints on sensor and computational complexity (12), but a more fundamental limitation is the conceptual basis itself: WBGT is exclusively environmental and does not directly evaluate strain potential in the context of clothing and metabolic factors.

Mathematical models of human heat strain allow full consideration of the complex interactions of environment, clothing, acclimatization status, and metabolic heat production that ultimately determine soldier performance limits in a given scenario, although some predictive models are computationally very intensive. In early 1990, USARIEM proposed the consideration of a heat stress monitoring device that would integrate an environmental sensor suite with the calculator's heat strain prediction model software. This approach takes advantage of advances in sensor, display, and microprocessor technologies to enable direct read-out of work/rest cycle limits and hourly water requirements based on specified clothing and work rate scenarios. The merged monitor/calculator concept was endorsed by the material developer, U.S. Army Medical Material Development Activity (USAMMDA), Ft. Detrick, Frederick, MD. A recommendation (SGRD-UMA/ 24 Jan 1990, 1st End SGRD-UE-ZB/ 16 Jan 90) to develop an Organizational and Operational (O&O) Plan for the electronic heat stress monitor was sent to the Academy of Health Sciences (AHS), Ft. Sam Houston, TX (10). Following a meeting sponsored by the Office of The Surgeon General (OTSG) on the

prevention and treatment of heat injuries, held at Natick, MA, in April 1990, the AHS prepared a draft concept statement, "Heat Stress Prediction and Prevention Program" (HSHA-CDS, 4 May 1990) that outlined a comprehensive hierarchical approach to the problem. That document provided the basis for the draft "O&O Plan for Environmental Health Monitoring Equipment (EHME)" (HSHA-CM, 7 May 91), which included the merged Heat Stress Monitor/ Calculator concept.

The WAPEM addresses requirements identified in the Index of Medical Capability Issues, January 1992, prioritized number 4 of 26: "Inadequate Capability to Prevent/Minimize Endemic Disease/Environmental Injury." Although an O&O Plan for a family of Environmental Health Monitoring Equipment (EHME) received preliminary approval in 1991, changes in the Concept Based Requirements System (CBRS) documentation formats necessitated a rewrite by AHS. At the present time, the formal, specific requirements documentation for WAPEM consists of a Mission Essential Needs Statement (MENS) and an Operational Requirements Document (ORD).

In a previous study (9), the three environmental sensors (air temperature, relative humidity, and global radiation (GR)) were evaluated in indoor and outdoor environments. It was found that GR, which was measured by Infra- red (IR) light sensor (Centro Vision, Model CD-1705), was reliable and accurate, but the  $T_a$  and RH sensors were needed to be replaced with more accurate sensors. The IR light sensor is located on the top panel of the WAPEM and has a peak sensitivity of 800-920 nm. The accuracy of this IR sensor was  $\pm 5\%$ , and the effects of temperature were negligible. The WAPEM IR light sensor circuitry provides a transconductance amplifier function. The current produced, proportional to 850 nm IR light intensity, is converted to a voltage proportional to light intensity. The scaling of the conversion is adjustable over a wide range. The linear voltage is proportional to light intensity (LIT), and output is measured by the 10 bit A/D converter, providing resolution over the determined range. The measurements are calibrated in  $W \cdot m^{-2}$  under microprocessor control. In 2003 the WAPEM project was submitted and received a SBIR Phase I by Precision Control Design (PCD) Company located in Ft. Walton Beach, FL.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate and determine the accuracy of newly installed  $T_a$  and RH Swiss sensors in WAPEM across a broad range of controlled environmental conditions and under outdoor climatic conditions. The results and the conclusions from this study are important and critical for the future feasibility of the WAPEM concept and project.

## METHODS

Three WAPEM prototypes, with newly installed  $T_a$  and RH Swiss microsensors (Sensirion, Switzerland), were used for sensor evaluation in two separate indoor and outdoor studies. Measurements were taken by the three WAPEMs (Precision Control Design, USA), two Kestrel 3000 pocket weather meters (Nielsen and Kellerman, USA), and two psychrometers (Lambrecht, Germany). The measurements obtained by the different devices were used to calculate environmental stress indices (WBGT and ESI).

### INDOOR STUDY

For the indoor study, measurements were established in a climatically controlled test chamber at the Heller Institute of Medical Research, Israel. A test conditions matrix of the 16 different environments is shown in Table 1. This matrix supported both the sensor tests and software evaluations. WAPEM measurements at the 16 different test environments were taken by three prototypes to allow a statistical evaluation of sensors. The prototype WAPEM outputs (diagnostics screen) for  $T_a$  and RH were also

Table 1. Climatically controlled environmental test conditions for the WAPEM sensors.

Air Temperature (°C)	Relative Humidity (%)
20.0	45.0
	50.0
	60.0
	70.0
25.0	50.0
	60.0
	70.0
30.0	40.0
	50.0
	60.0
	70.0
35.0	35.0
	50.0
	60.0
40.0	40.0
	45.0

compared with values measured using calibrated laboratory grade sensors, having an overall accuracy specification of  $\pm 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and repeatability of  $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  for  $T_a$ , and  $\pm 1\%$  for relative humidity.

## OUTDOOR STUDY

The outdoor evaluation of the  $T_a$  and RH sensors was established in ten different locations in Israel with various latitudes and climate conditions, located in Jehuda Desert, Negev Desert, Eilat area, Dead Sea, Jerusalem, and Tel-Aviv. All the sites are official stations of the Israel Meteorological Service (IMS), which made their recording data available for our study. In general, data collection was measured and recorded each day at the different locations, between 09:00 and 17:00 at 10 min intervals. The same sensors were used in this study as for the indoor study. However, black globe temperature ( $T_g$ ), wind velocity ( $V_a$ ), and GR were also measured in the outdoor study.

Technical testing requirements are formally defined in the Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) for the WAPEM (memo, 2000). This protocol and subsequent USARIEM efforts focused on test requirement issues that relate directly to sensor accuracy and reliability of WAPEM. Sensor specifications, the performance requirements for the climatic sensors, are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. WAPEM's climatic-tested sensors (ambient temperature and relative humidity) system performance specifications.

SENSOR SYSTEM PERFORMANCE AND SPECIFICATIONS			
Parameter	Sensor type	Accuracy	Range
Air Temperature	Thermistor	$\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$	5 - $65^{\circ}\text{C}$
Relative Humidity	Capacitive	$\pm 5\% \text{ RH}$	0 – 100% RH

## SENSOR SPECIFICATIONS

### WAPEM Sensors

The microsensors (SHT75, Sensirion, Switzerland) that were assembled in 5 WAPEMs were constructed on one unit and defined as high-precision relative humidity and temperature sensors for demanding applications. The sensors came in high-quality pin-type packaging (for 1.27 mm sockets). Owing full calibration and digital 2-wire output (CMOSens® technology), the SHT75 is fully interchangeable. In this way, it is possible to spare the elaborate and cost-intensive recalibration in the event of a humidity sensor replacement.

The sensor head is connected to the pins by a small bridge to minimize heat conduction and response time. All pins are gold plated to avoid corrosion, even under the harshest operating conditions. According to the manufacturer, this single chip sensor module, is fully calibrated with digital 2-wire output. The measured range for RH is 0%-100% and for  $T_a$  is -40° to 120°C. The sensor is fully interchangeable without recalibration, and accuracy for RH is  $\pm 2\%$  and for  $T_g$   $\pm 0.4^\circ\text{C}$  at  $T_a$  of 5°-40°C. The response time for measurements should be <3 sec. All of these specifications are within the performance requirements listed in Table 2.

### **Israel Meteorological Service (IMS) Sensors**

The Israel Meteorological Service (IMS) collected weather measurements for the ten locations using their own equipment. The  $T_a$  and wet bulb temperature ( $T_{wb}$ ) were measured with Campbell thermometers (Model HMP45C), and the relative humidity (RH) was measured with a Rotronic instrument (Model MP 100A). The three instruments were placed under a shelter (Stevenson screen). Under open sky,  $T_g$  was measured using the Vernon black globe thermometer and solar radiation (SR) was measured using the EPLAB radiometer (sensitivity of 285 to 2800 nm)

### **CALCULATIONS**

All measurements and calculations were done in °C. The wet bulb globe temperature (WBGT) index was calculated according to Yaglou and Minard (12), as follows:

$$\text{WBGT} = 0.7T_{wb} + 0.2T_g + 0.1T_a.$$

The environmental stress index (ESI) was calculated according to Moran et al. (8), as follows:

$$\text{ESI} = 0.62T_a - 0.007\text{RH} + 0.002\text{SR} + 0.0043(T_a \cdot \text{RH}) - 0.078(0.1 + \text{SR})^{-1}.$$

### **STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

Statistical analysis including two tail, paired T-test and Pearson correlation factor (R) was done. The T-test was used to find significant differences between readings from pairs of instruments (WAPEM vs. IMS, Kestrel, or psychrometer). Pearson correlation factor (R) was calculated to analyze the correlation between the instruments. All statistical contrasts were accepted at the  $P < 0.05$  level of significance.

## RESULTS

### INDOOR STUDY

#### Ambient Temperature Sensor

In general, the WAPEM's measurements for  $T_a$  at the different ambient temperatures (20°, 25°, 30°, 35°, and 40°C) revealed no significant differences between the three  $T_a$  sensors installed in WAPEM at each of these exposures. Analysis of the  $T_a$  measurements in comparison to the chamber sensors, Kestrels, and the psychrometers are depicted in Figures 1-8. Pooled data from each type of sensor, measured at the same  $T_a$  but for different humidity conditions, are presented in Table 3. A more detailed presentation of measured data from each device is presented in Appendix A. Collectively, at temperatures  $\leq 35^\circ\text{C}$ , the WAPEM's performances were within the accuracy defined as  $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ . However, at climatic conditions of 40°C,  $T_a$  measurements were significantly lower ( $P < 0.05$ ) by an average of 2.5°C for the WAPEM sensors and by an average of 1.3°C for the Kestrel.

Table 3. Mean $\pm$ SD of ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) measured by 2 Psychrometers, 2 Kestrels, and the 3 new WAPEM sensors in the climatic chamber.  $T_a$  was calculated from pooled data measured at each different relative humidity.

Measured Ambient Temperatures (°C)					
Set point	Chamber	Psychrometers	Kestrels	WAPEMs	Chamber-WAPEM
20	20.17 $\pm$ 0.12	20.65 $\pm$ 0.32 20.17 $\pm$ 0.29	20.57 $\pm$ 0.19 20.50 $\pm$ 0.21	20.38 $\pm$ 0.20 20.40 $\pm$ 0.19 20.21 $\pm$ 0.27	0.21 0.23 0.04
25	24.91 $\pm$ 0.10	25.03 $\pm$ 0.51 25.05 $\pm$ 0.57	24.73 $\pm$ 0.32 24.60 $\pm$ 0.32	24.68 $\pm$ 0.42 24.55 $\pm$ 0.41 24.38 $\pm$ 0.26	0.26 0.36 0.53
30	29.85 $\pm$ 0.15	30.58 $\pm$ 0.46 30.29 $\pm$ 0.40	29.76 $\pm$ 0.39 29.61 $\pm$ 0.32	29.59 $\pm$ 0.31 29.48 $\pm$ 0.32 29.51 $\pm$ 0.24	0.26 0.37 0.34
35	35.02 $\pm$ 0.18	35.35 $\pm$ 0.66 35.00 $\pm$ 0.61	35.06 $\pm$ 0.45 34.87 $\pm$ 0.38	34.82 $\pm$ 0.60 34.71 $\pm$ 0.51 35.00 $\pm$ 0.32	0.20 0.31 0.02
40	40.04 $\pm$ 0.24	40.29 $\pm$ 0.80 40.34 $\pm$ 0.73	*38.85 $\pm$ 0.79 *38.66 $\pm$ 0.65	*36.98 $\pm$ 0.91 *37.72 $\pm$ 1.11 *37.58 $\pm$ 0.99	3.06 2.32 2.46

\*Significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) from the measurements of the sensors' chamber



For the WAPEM, part of these significant differences were because of the extended time needed for these Swiss  $T_a$  sensors to reach equilibrium with the chamber environment. Analysis of the time response to reach equilibrium for the  $T_a$  sensors at  $\leq 35^\circ\text{C}$  revealed that in a few exposures, the  $T_a$  sensors measured actual values only after 30 min [e.g., at  $30^\circ\text{C}$  (Fig. 4 bottom)], 50 min [e.g., at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  (Fig. 3 bottom)], and 60 min [e.g., at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  (Fig. 4 top)]. At these exposures, the deviations were less than  $1^\circ\text{C}$  from actual measurements. Analysis of the time response for equilibrium at  $40^\circ\text{C}$  depicted that the sensors reached the required equilibrium temperature within 100 min (Fig. 8 top).

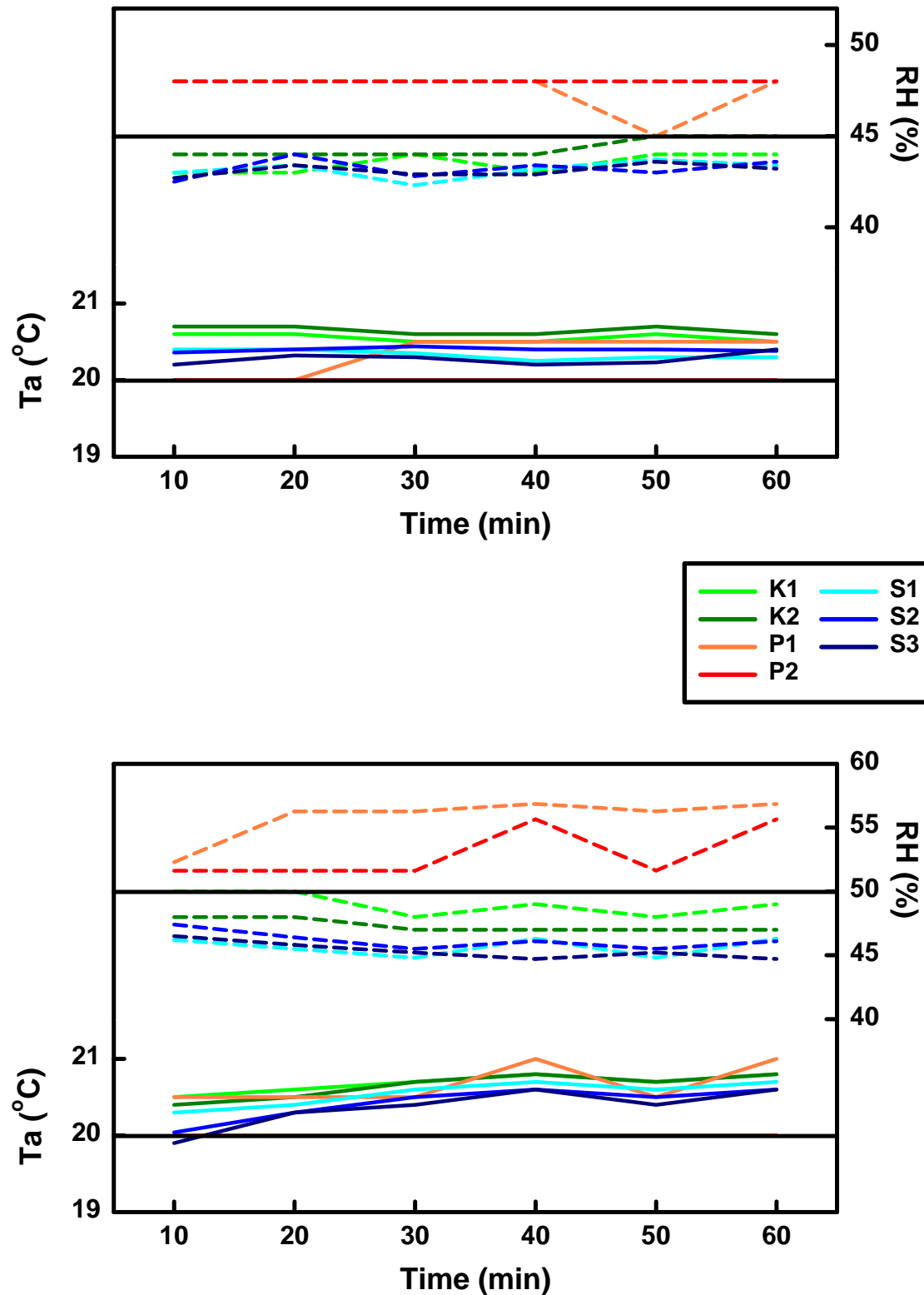
### **Relative Humidity**

In all of the 16 tested exposures, measurements from the same three RH Swiss sensors were not significantly different from each other, as depicted in Table 4 and Figs. 1-8. In general, RH measurements by WAPEM were highly correlated to the chamber sensor. Analysis of the comparison between  $\text{RH}_{\text{chamber}}$  and  $\text{RH}_{\text{WAPEM}}$  showed no significant differences in all of the exposures, apart from the exposure of  $35^\circ\text{C}$  and 50%, when  $\text{RH}_{\text{WAPEM}}$  was lower by 8% from  $\text{RH}_{\text{chamber}}$  (Fig. 7, top panel). Generally, slightly lower stable values (less than 6%) were observed in the different exposures (Table 4). However, analysis of the response time for the sensors to reach equilibrium revealed that at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  and 30% RH, the sensors reached equilibrium only after 40 min, (Fig. 4 top) and at  $40^\circ\text{C}$  40%, only after 100 min (Fig. 8 bottom). Thus, significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) between  $\text{RH}_{\text{WAPEM}}$  and  $\text{RH}_{\text{chamber}}$  were found during these periods for three exposures before  $\text{RH}_{\text{WAPEM}}$  measurements were stabilized. It is well noted that  $\text{RH}_{\text{Kestrel}}$  was better correlated with  $\text{RH}_{\text{chamber}}$ . On the other hand, correlation between  $\text{RH}_p$  and  $\text{RH}_{\text{chamber}}$  was low for a few exposures. The latter is probably due to the fact that the psychrometer measures  $T_{wb}$  rather than RH, which is later calculated from  $T_{wb}$ .

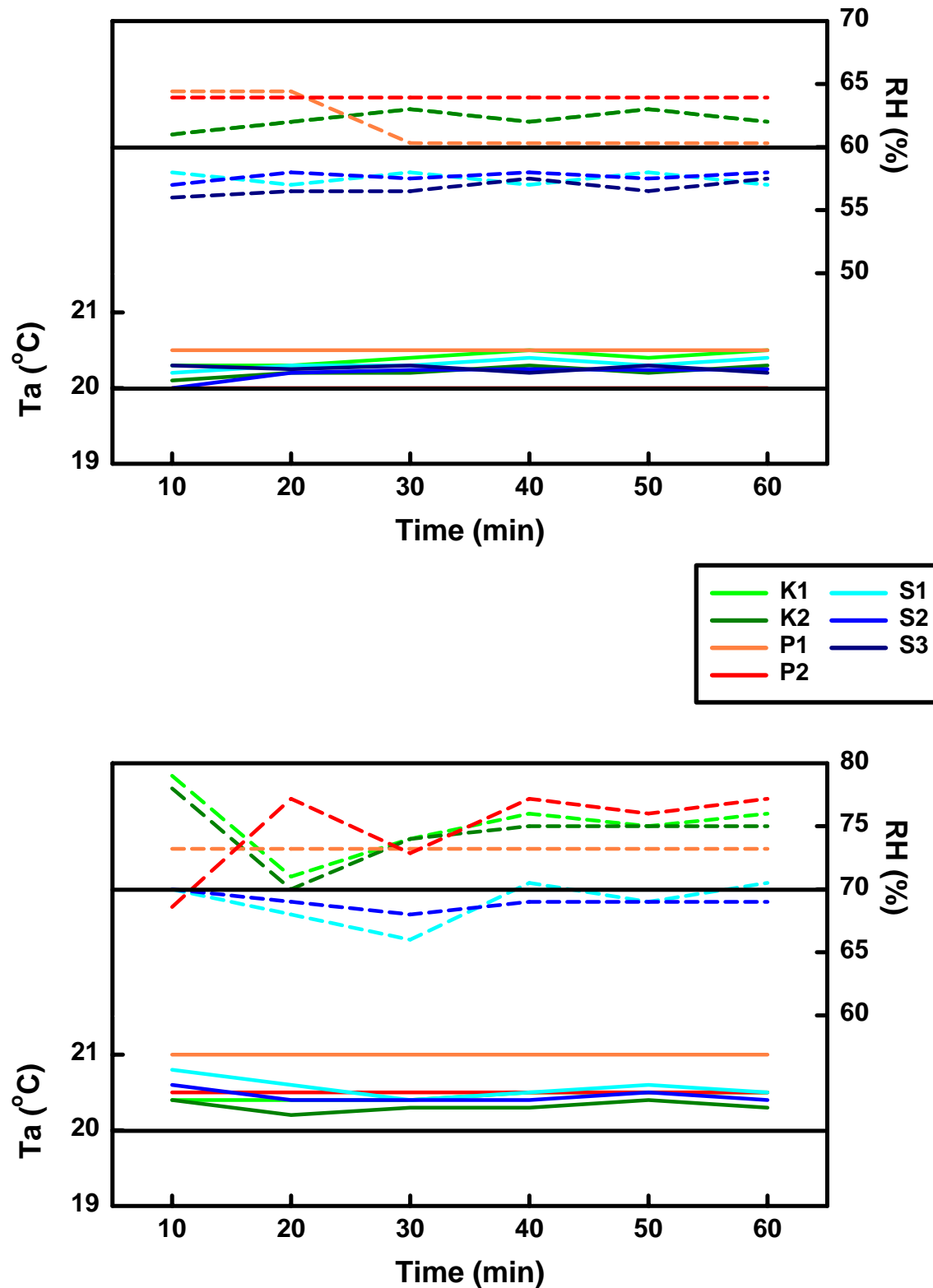
Table 4. Mean $\pm$ SD of relative humidity (RH) measured by 2 Psychrometers (RH<sub>P</sub>), 2 Kestrels (RH<sub>K</sub>), and the 3 new WAPEM (RH<sub>WAPEM</sub>) sensors in the climatic chamber.

Climatic chamber set point		RH <sub>P</sub> (%)	RH <sub>K</sub> (%)	RH <sub>WAPEM</sub> (%)
T <sub>a</sub> (°C)	RH (%)			
20	40	51 $\pm$ 2 47 $\pm$ 4	38 $\pm$ 0 37 $\pm$ 1	37 $\pm$ 1 37 $\pm$ 1 37 $\pm$ 1
	45	48 $\pm$ 1 48 $\pm$ 0	44 $\pm$ 1 44 $\pm$ 1	43 $\pm$ 0 43 $\pm$ 1 43 $\pm$ 0
	50	55 $\pm$ 2 53 $\pm$ 2	49 $\pm$ 1 48 $\pm$ 1	46 $\pm$ 1 46 $\pm$ 1 46 $\pm$ 1
	60	62 $\pm$ 2 64 $\pm$ 0	62 $\pm$ 1 62 $\pm$ 1	58 $\pm$ 1 58 $\pm$ 0 57 $\pm$ 1
	70	73 $\pm$ 0 74 $\pm$ 4	75 $\pm$ 3 74 $\pm$ 3	69 $\pm$ 2 69 $\pm$ 1
25	50	52 $\pm$ 2 49 $\pm$ 2	52 $\pm$ 2 53 $\pm$ 2	50 $\pm$ 1 51 $\pm$ 2
	60	65 $\pm$ 2 64 $\pm$ 0	63 $\pm$ 2 62 $\pm$ 1	57 $\pm$ 1 58 $\pm$ 1 57 $\pm$ 1
	70	77 $\pm$ 4 78 $\pm$ 4	78 $\pm$ 3 78 $\pm$ 3	72 $\pm$ 4 72 $\pm$ 4
30	40	45 $\pm$ 3 39 $\pm$ 3	38 $\pm$ 2 36 $\pm$ 2	36 $\pm$ 1 36 $\pm$ 1 36 $\pm$ 1
	50	50 $\pm$ 2 51 $\pm$ 2	50 $\pm$ 1 50 $\pm$ 2	47 $\pm$ 1 48 $\pm$ 2
	60	63 $\pm$ 2 62 $\pm$ 2	62 $\pm$ 1 61 $\pm$ 1	59 $\pm$ 2 59 $\pm$ 2 59 $\pm$ 2
	70	73 $\pm$ 3 71 $\pm$ 1	76 $\pm$ 1 75 $\pm$ 0	70 $\pm$ 1 69 $\pm$ 0
35	40	36 $\pm$ 1 36 $\pm$ 3	34 $\pm$ 1 33 $\pm$ 1	34 $\pm$ 1 33 $\pm$ 1 33 $\pm$ 1
	50	51 $\pm$ 2 46 $\pm$ 5	47 $\pm$ 2 46 $\pm$ 2	41 $\pm$ 2 42 $\pm$ 1 42 $\pm$ 2
	60	62 $\pm$ 2 62 $\pm$ 3	59 $\pm$ 1 59 $\pm$ 1	55 $\pm$ 1 55 $\pm$ 1
40	40	39 $\pm$ 2 41 $\pm$ 3	37 $\pm$ 1 36 $\pm$ 2	39 $\pm$ 2 37 $\pm$ 3 37 $\pm$ 3
	40	40 $\pm$ 2 39 $\pm$ 2	36 $\pm$ 1 35 $\pm$ 1	34 $\pm$ 1 34 $\pm$ 1
	45	48 $\pm$ 2 43 $\pm$ 3	44 $\pm$ 1 42 $\pm$ 1	44 $\pm$ 2 44 $\pm$ 2

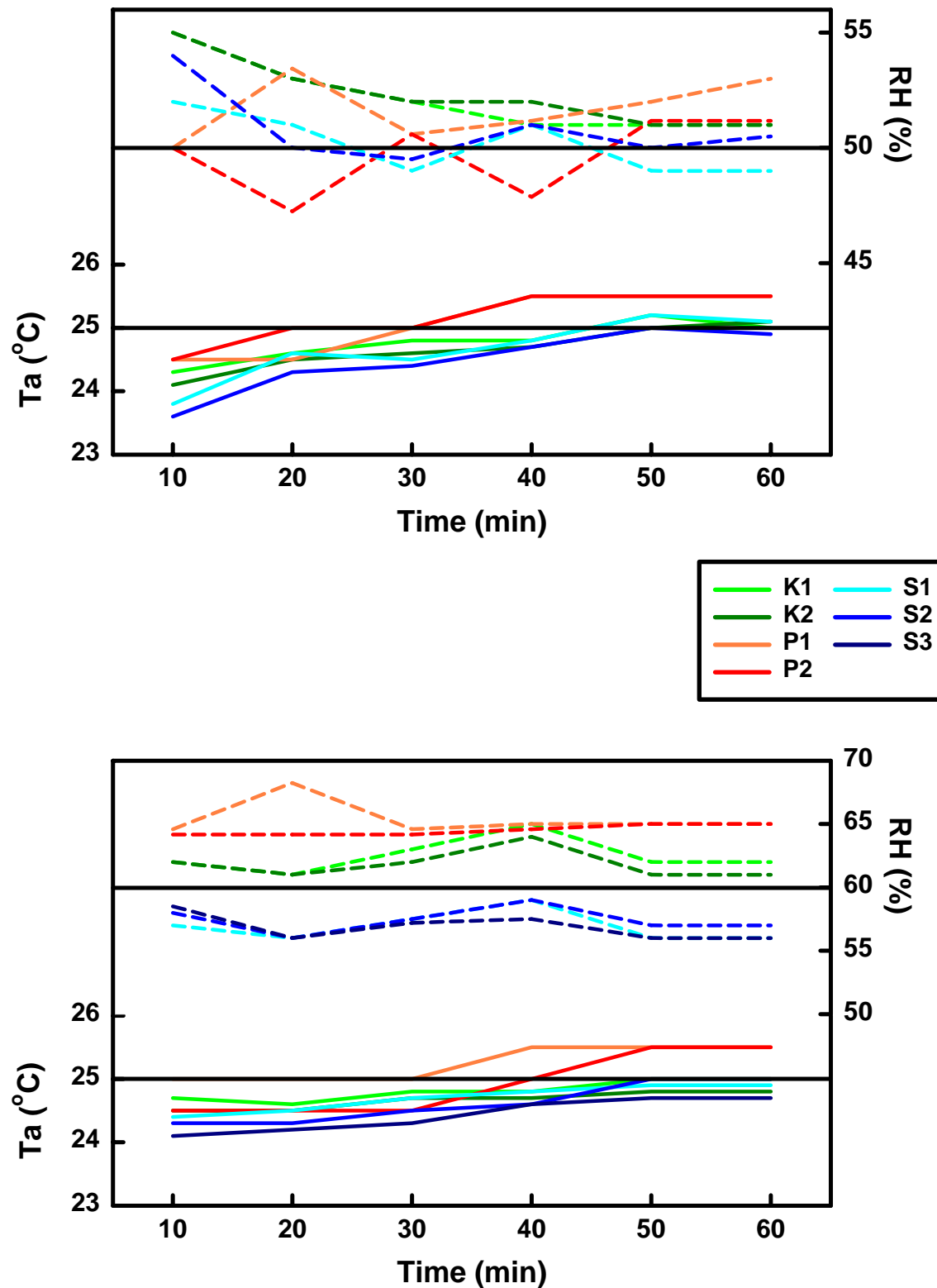
**Figure 1.** WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ ,  $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at  $T_a$  of 20°C and RH of 45% (top) and 50% (bottom) during 60 min.



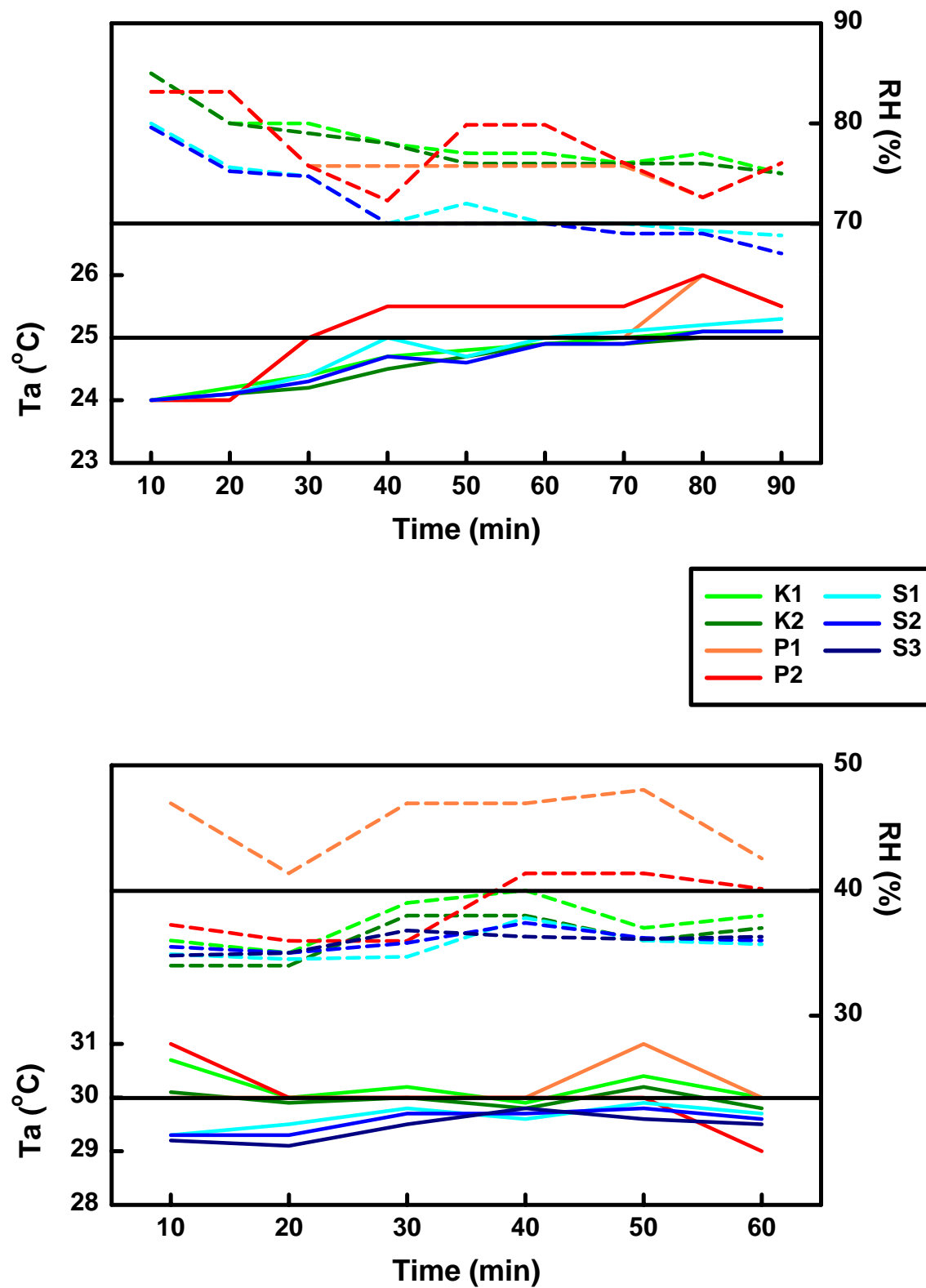
**Figure 2.** WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ ,  $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at  $T_a$  of 20°C and RH of 60% (top) and 70% (bottom) during 60 min.



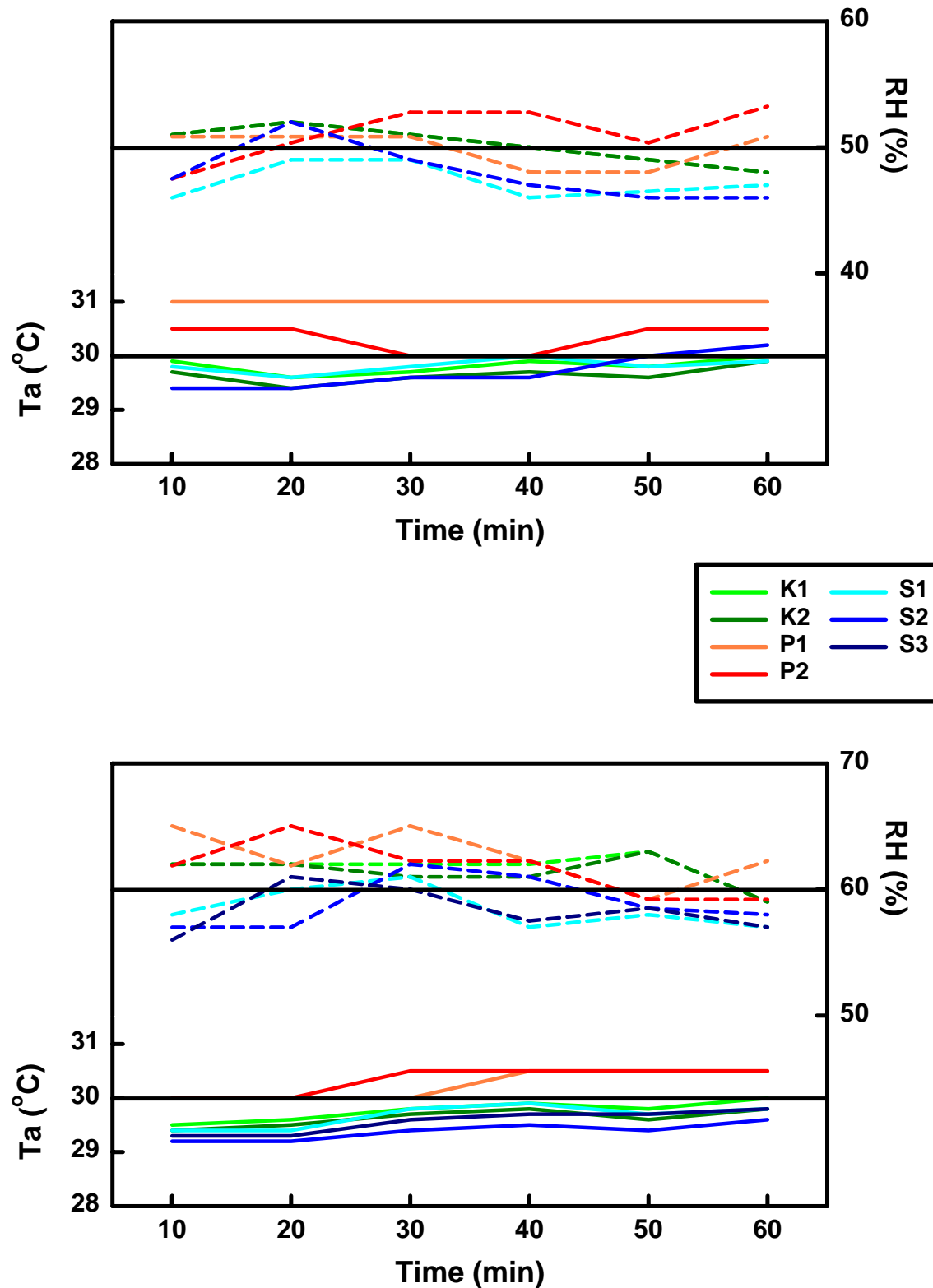
**Figure 3.** WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ ,  $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at  $T_a$  of 25°C and RH of 50% (top) and 60% (bottom) during 60 min.



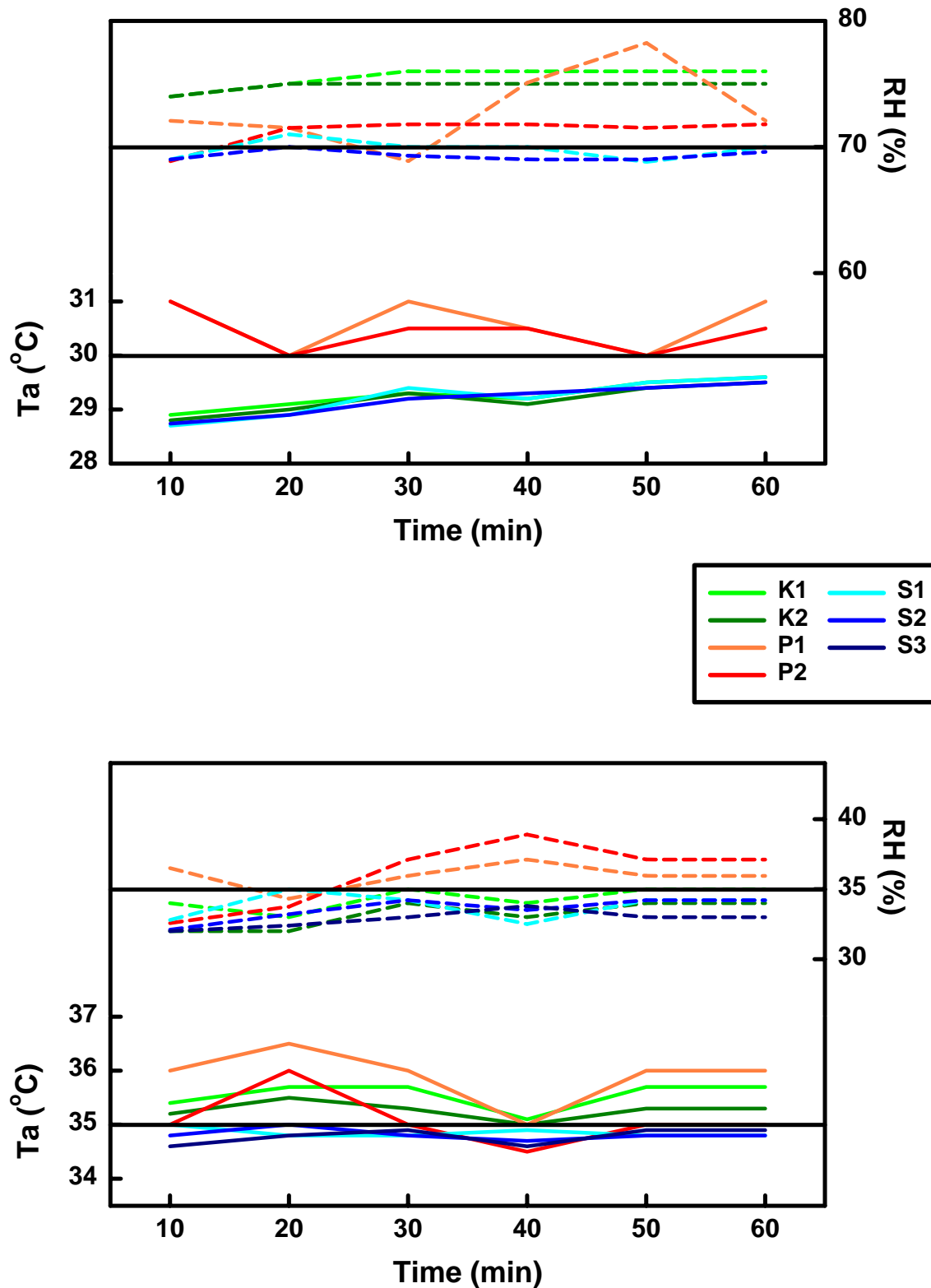
**Figure 4.** WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ ,  $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at  $T_a$  of 25°C and RH of 70% for 90 min (top) and  $T_a$  of 30°C and RH of 40% for 60 min (bottom).



**Figure 5.** WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ ,  $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at  $T_a$  of 30°C and RH of 50% (top) and 60% (bottom) during 60 min.

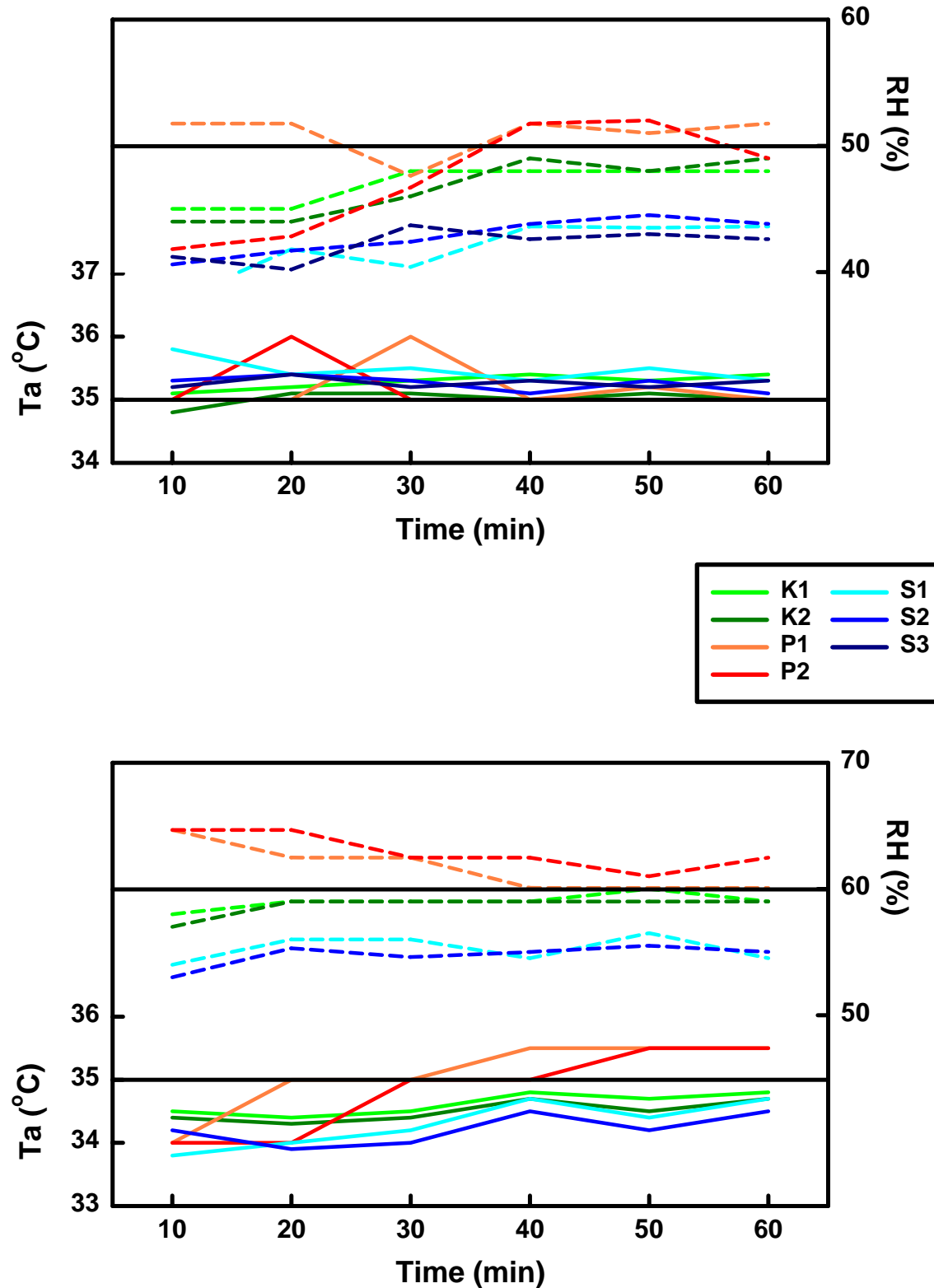


**Figure 6.** WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ ,  $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at  $T_a$  of 30°C and RH of 70% (top) and  $T_a$  of 35°C and RH of 35% (bottom) during 60 min.

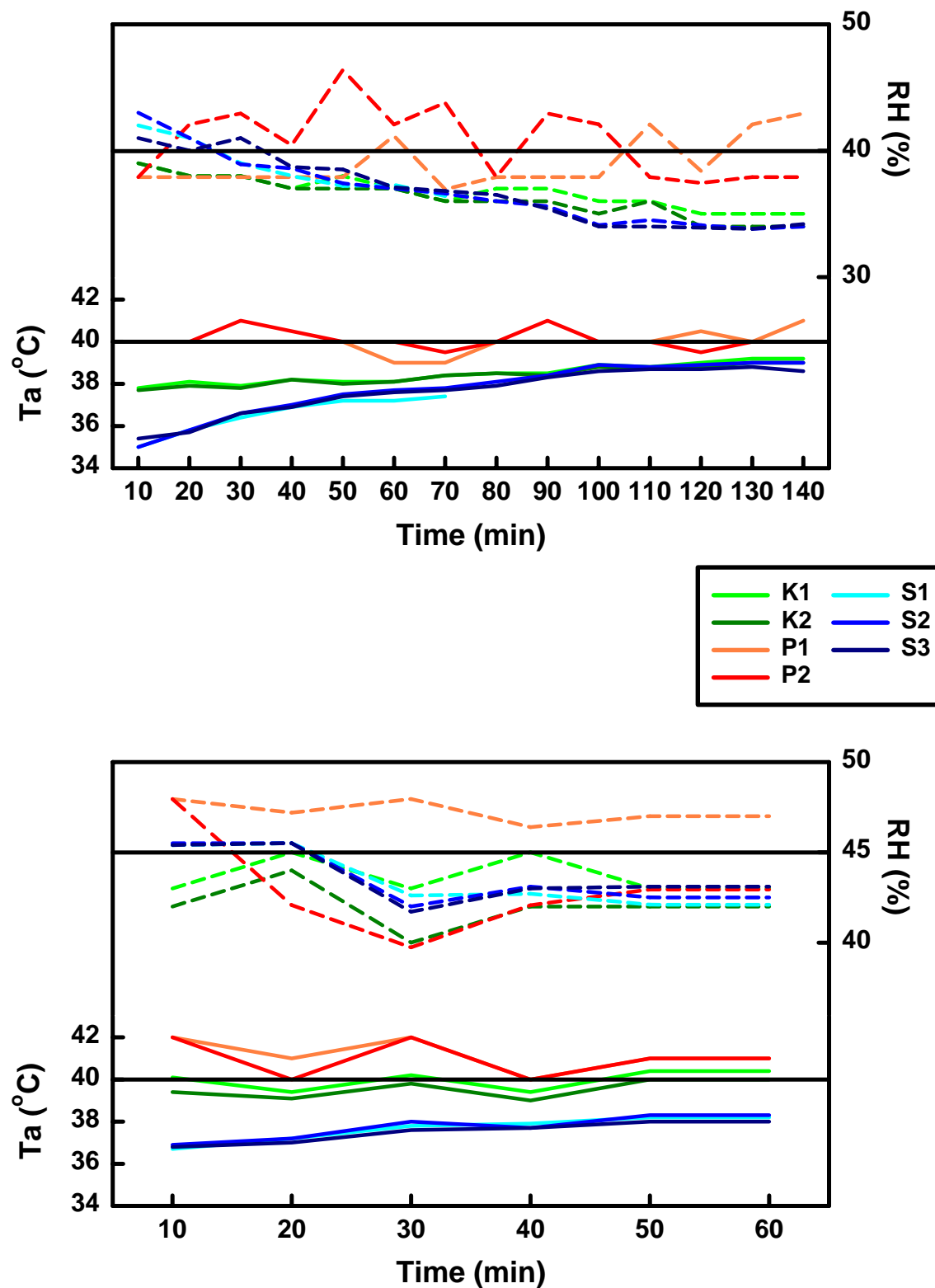




**Figure 7.** WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ ,  $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at  $T_a$  of 35°C and RH of 50% (top) and 60% (bottom) during 60 min.



**Figure 8.** WAPEM's ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) and relative humidity (RH) measurements ( $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$ ) compared with the Kestrel ( $K_1$ ,  $K_2$ ) and the Psychrometer ( $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ) measurements in climatic chamber at  $T_a$  of 40°C and RH of 40% during 140 min (top) and 45% during 60 min (bottom).



## OUTDOOR STUDY

Data collection was obtained for 10 days from ten different sites located mainly in the southern part of Israel (Negev Desert, Jehuda Desert, Dead Sea, and Eilat), and from the central region of Israel (Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem) from 09:00 till 16:00 at 10 min intervals. Mean $\pm$ SD and a range of the environmental variables for the different sites measured by the IMS are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Mean $\pm$ SD and range of the Outdoor environmental test conditions recorded by the Israel Meteorological Service (IMS) at the sites WAPEM's sensors were tested.

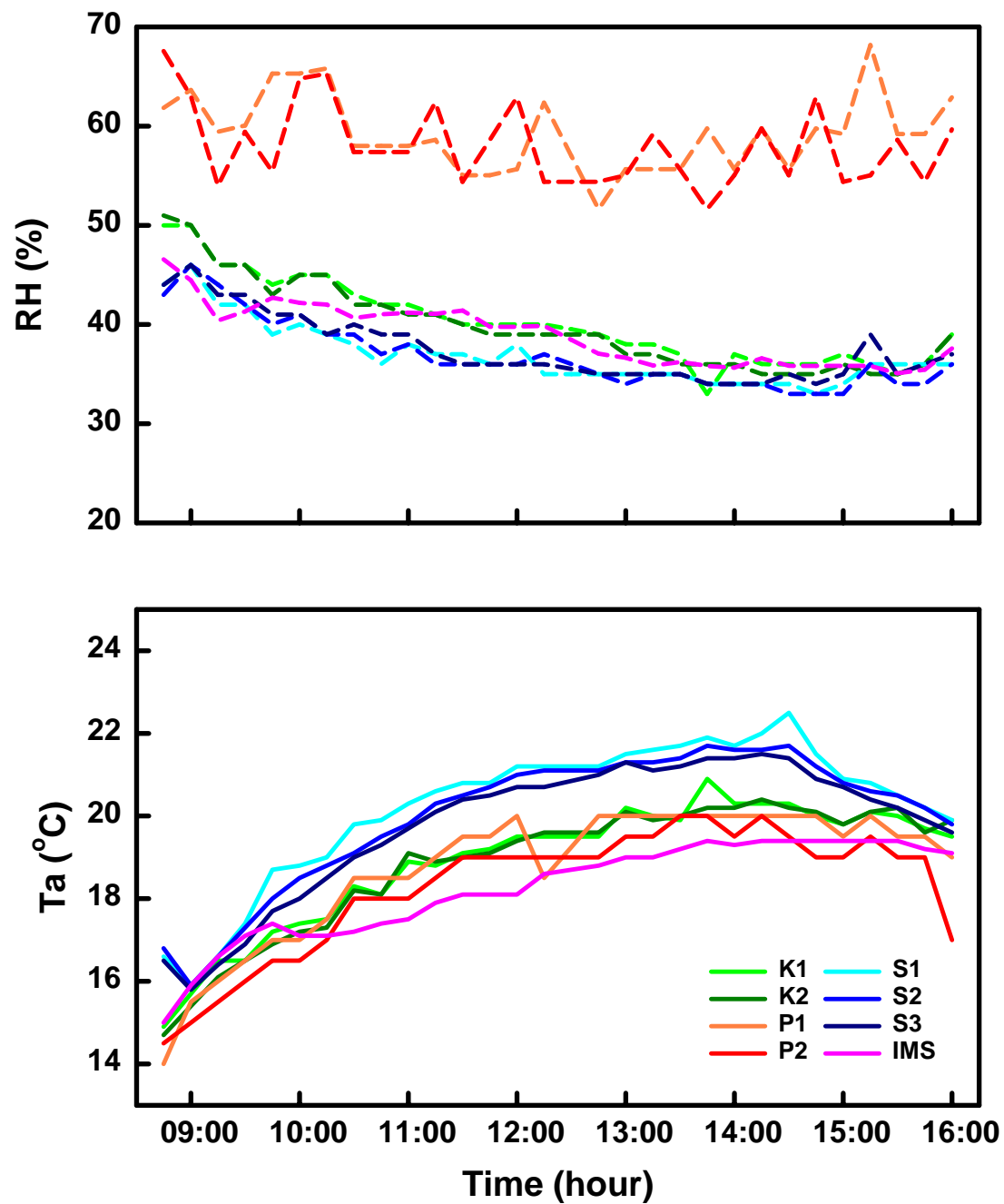
Location	T <sub>a</sub> °C	RH %	V <sub>a</sub> m·s <sup>-1</sup>	T <sub>g</sub> °C	T <sub>wb</sub> °C	GR W·m <sup>-2</sup>
<b>Eilat-a</b>	19.50 $\pm$ 2.93	36 $\pm$ 15	3.47 $\pm$ 0.84	27.52 $\pm$ 3.31	11.88 $\pm$ 0.34	465 $\pm$ 140
	14.40-22.40	21-60	2.50-5.50	22.40-31.50	10.70-12.20	142-625
<b>Eilat-b</b>	20.47 $\pm$ 2.35	35 $\pm$ 11	2.63 $\pm$ 0.60	29.00 $\pm$ 3.37	12.58 $\pm$ 0.50	434 $\pm$ 202
	14.40-22.80	26-63	1.10-3.70	19.30-33.00	11.00-13.20	13-665
<b>Yotveta</b>	18.87 $\pm$ 2.62	34 $\pm$ 8	2.76 $\pm$ 1.60	27.92 $\pm$ 4.44	11.26 $\pm$ 1.12	373 $\pm$ 140
	12.90-21.70	27-52	0.70-5.60	20.00-36.70	8.60-12.40	77-584
<b>Hatzeva</b>	18.22 $\pm$ 1.20	39 $\pm$ 3	2.37 $\pm$ 0.91	29.88 $\pm$ 2.12	11.48 $\pm$ 0.59	370 $\pm$ 138
	15.00-19.40	35-46	0.30-3.40	24.30-33.70	9.80-12.10	77-584
<b>Mitzpeh-Ramon</b>	14.17 $\pm$ 1.43	58 $\pm$ 5	2.34 $\pm$ 0.78	23.70 $\pm$ 5.33	10.21 $\pm$ 0.83	333 $\pm$ 167
	10.70-16.60	49-68	0.60-3.60	12.10-31.90	8.10-11.50	0-632
<b>Tel-Aviv</b>	16.77 $\pm$ 1.01	53 $\pm$ 2	2.61 $\pm$ 0.92	27.77 $\pm$ 3.22	12.99 $\pm$ 0.35	343 $\pm$ 175
	14.24-17.85	50-57	0.40-4.00	18.20-35.80	10.50-13.50	119-691
<b>Sdom</b>	14.96 $\pm$ 1.07	58 $\pm$ 6	3.35 $\pm$ 1.54	21.22 $\pm$ 2.58	10.92 $\pm$ 1.16	129 $\pm$ 100
	12.60-16.90	46-66	0.70-7.50	14.60-24.00	8.40-12.30	2-394
<b>Dead Sea</b>	19.63 $\pm$ 2.77	56 $\pm$ 9	1.70 $\pm$ 0.85	30.56 $\pm$ 7.12	14.60 $\pm$ 1.36	348 $\pm$ 195
	14.40-22.60	45-72	0.40-4.40	14.00-39.30	11.80-16.10	4-571
<b>Jerusalem</b>	11.62 $\pm$ 1.12	79 $\pm$ 6	3.71 $\pm$ 1.37	16.89 $\pm$ 5.17	9.85 $\pm$ 0.61	250 $\pm$ 212
	9.50-13.10	68-89	1.60-7.10	9.50-30.00	8.70-10.80	0-661
<b>Beer-Sheba</b>	18.15 $\pm$ 2.40	52 $\pm$ 11	1.76 $\pm$ 0.47	27.84 $\pm$ 5.37	12.89 $\pm$ 1.01	318 $\pm$ 148
	11.80-20.70	37-75	0.70-2.70	15.00-36.80	9.70-13.90	2-561

Figs. 9-12 present the  $T_a$  and RH measurements from the three different types of sensors and from the IMS measurements. In general, very high correlation was found between the three Swiss sensors ( $R > 0.985$ ), with no significant differences between them (Tables 6-7). The Swiss sensors, the Kestrels, and the psychrometers highly correlated for  $T_a$  (Table 6). However, for RH the Swiss sensors and Kestrels highly correlated, but the psychrometer and WAPEM or Kestrel in two sites did not correlate (Fig. 9 top and Fig. 10 top) (Table 7). At these four sites, the Swiss sensors followed the same pattern as the Kestrel and the IMS for  $T_a$  and RH. The  $T_a$  values were significantly higher ( $P < 0.05$ ) in Hatzeva and Yotveta than all the other sensors by  $0.5^\circ\text{C}$ - $1.0^\circ\text{C}$  (Fig. 9 bottom, and Fig. 10 bottom). No significant differences were found for  $T_a$  in Eilat or Tel-Aviv. (Figs. 11-12 bottom panels). No significant differences were found in RH between WAPEM and Kestrel or IMS for all the four sites (Figs. 9-12, top panels).

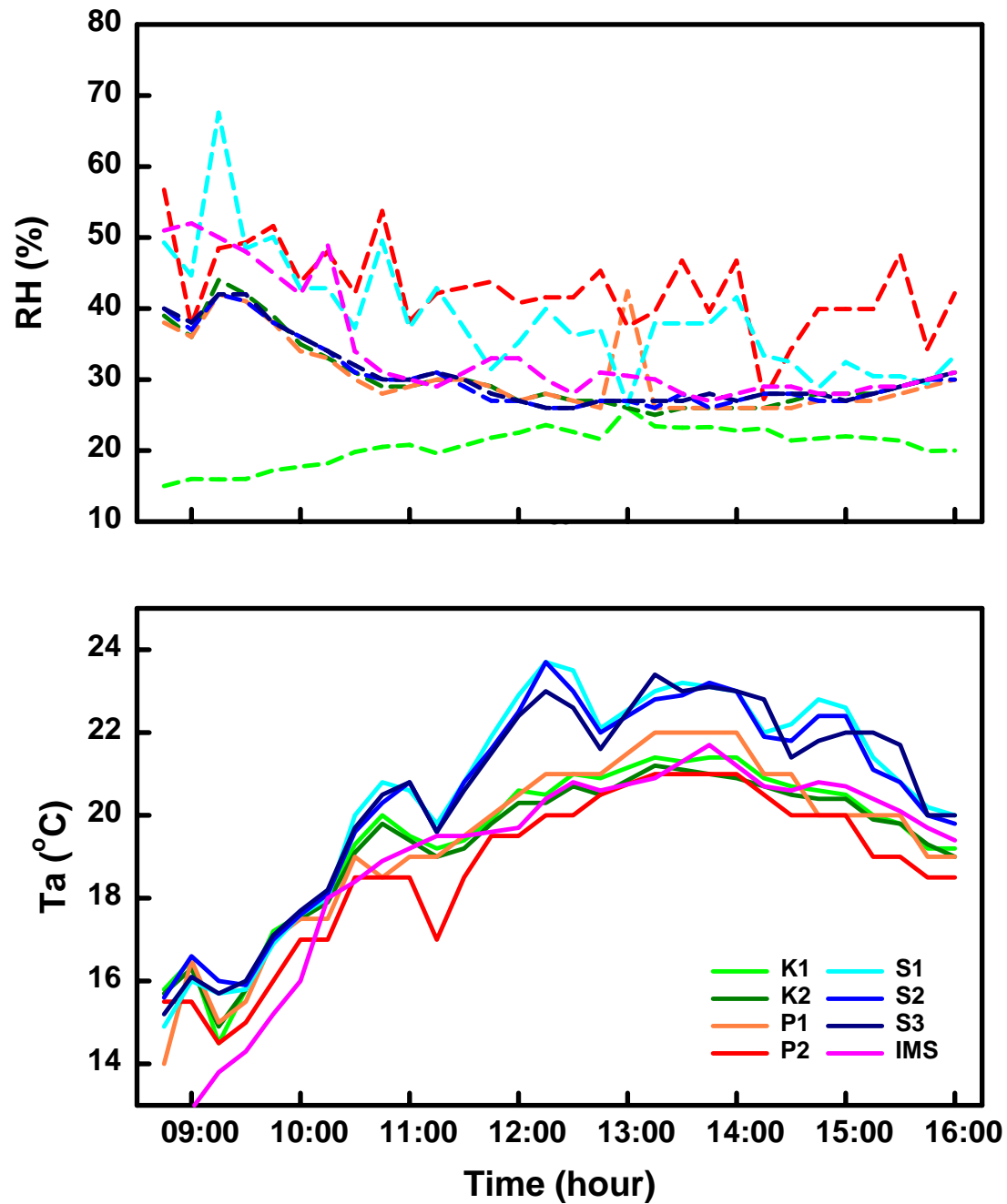
Figs. 13-14 depict the comparisons between WBGT and ESI calculated by  $T_a$  and RH, which were measured by WAPEM ( $S_1$ ), Kestrel ( $K_1$ ), and IMS in the four locations (Hatzeva, Yotveta, Eilat, and Tel Aviv), which had the lowest correlations between ESI obtained from pooled data measured by WAPEM and WBGT obtained from pooled data measured by IMS (Table 8). We further analyzed data from these four locations for the interrelationships between the two indices (WBGT and ESI), calculated from the different sensors (Table 9). Collectively, all of the six modifications of calculated WBGT and ESI fall in a range of  $\pm 1.5^\circ\text{C}$  (Figs. 13-14). In all of these four locations, the measurements by the WAPEM revealed very high correlations between WBGT and ESI. Analysis of the calculated heat stress indices revealed that  $ESI_{S1}$ ,  $ESI_{S2}$ , or  $ESI_{S3}$ , and  $WBGT_{S1}$ ,  $WBGT_{S2}$ , or  $WBGT_{S3}$  highly correlated and presented similar dynamics and patterns.

Figs. 15-17 present data ( $T_a$  and RH) and the calculated ESI and WBGT from six different locations. WBGT was calculated from data measured by IMS ( $T_a$ ,  $T_g$ , and  $T_{wb}$ ), whereas ESI was calculated from the Swiss sensors and pyranometer (for SR). In these figures, ESI was slightly higher than WBGT by  $0.2^\circ\text{C}$ - $0.5^\circ\text{C}$ ; however, very high correlations were found between these two indices. The highest measured ambient temperature was recorded in Eilat ( $22.8^\circ\text{C}$ ), with a very high correlation ( $R = 0.999$ ) found between ESI and WBGT (Fig. 16 bottom).

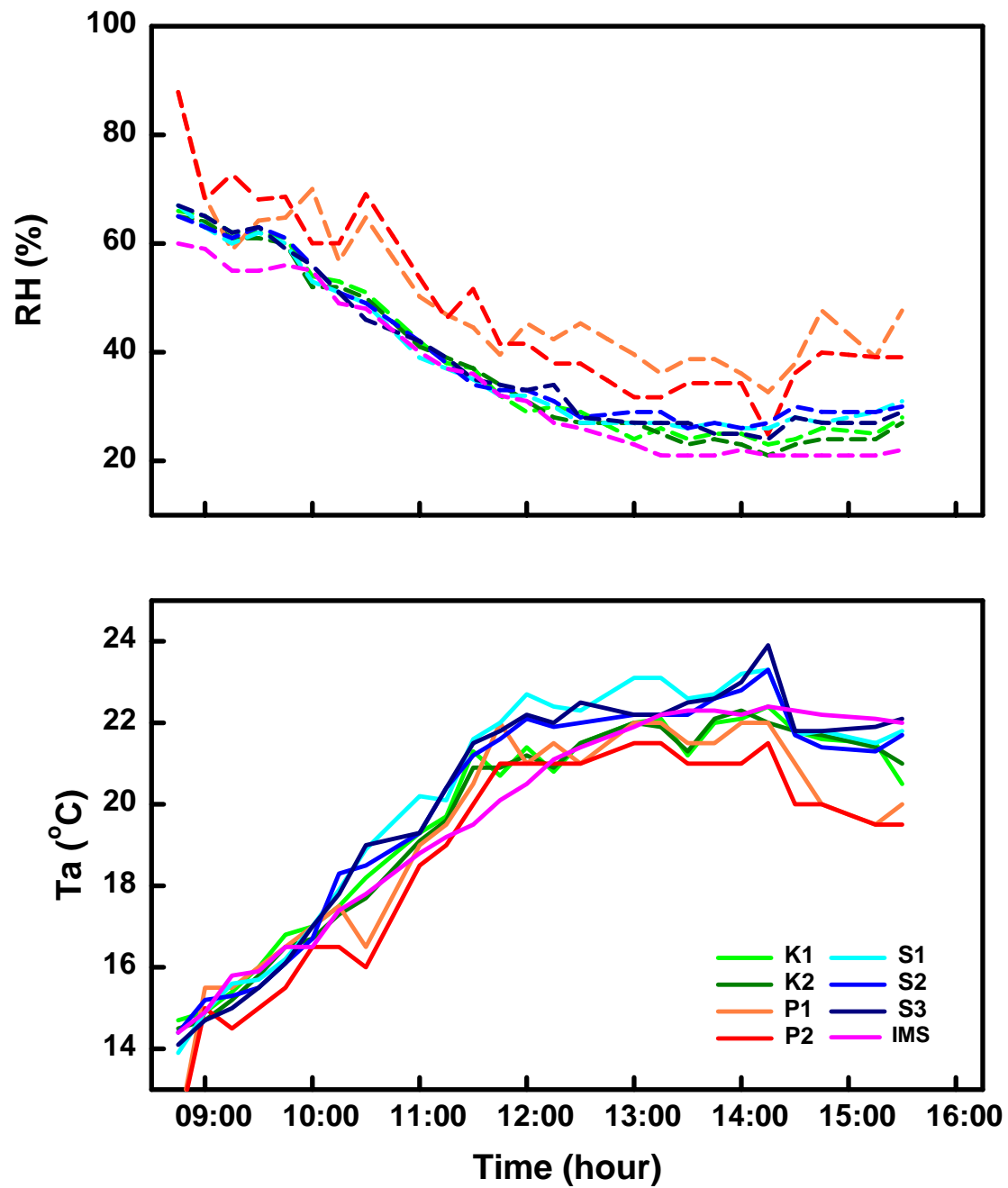
**Figure 9.** WAPEM's relative humidity (top) and ambient temperature (bottom) measurements (S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>) compared with Kestrel (K<sub>1</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>), Psychrometer, and IMS measurements (P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub>) from Hatzeva (Negev Desert).



**Figure 10.** WAPEM's relative humidity (top) and ambient temperature (bottom) measurements (S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>) compared with Kestrel (K<sub>1</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>), Psychrometer, and IMS measurements (P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub>) from Yotveta (Negev Desert).



**Figure 11.** WAPEM's relative humidity (top) and ambient temperature (bottom) measurements ( $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$ ) compared with Kestrel ( $K_1$ ,  $K_2$ ), Psychrometer, and IMS measurements ( $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ) from Eilat.



**Figure 12.** WAPEM's relative humidity (top) and ambient temperature (bottom) measurements ( $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$ ) compared with Kestrel ( $K_1$ ,  $K_2$ ) Psychrometer, and IMS measurements ( $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ) from Tel-Aviv.

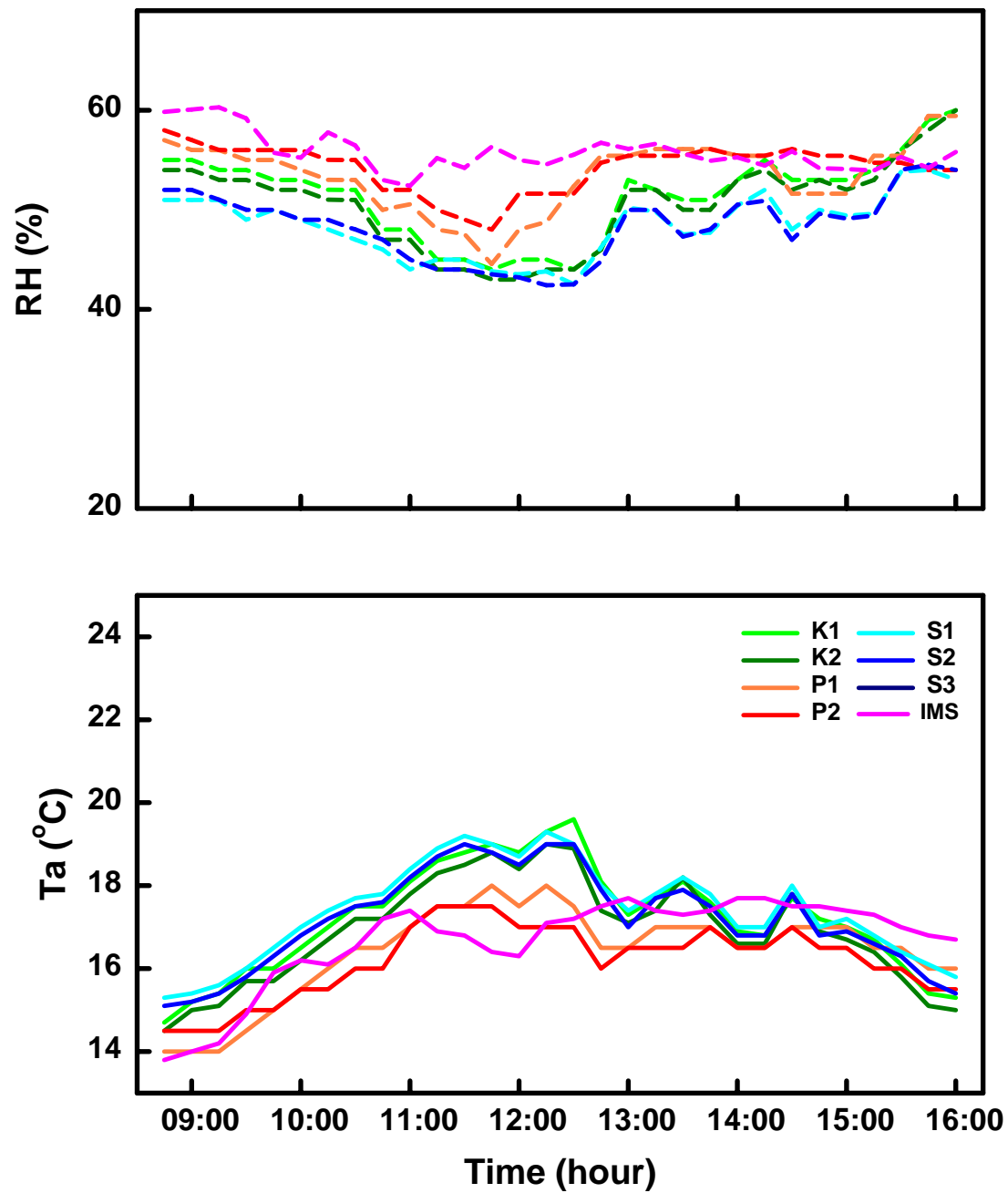




Table 6. Correlations coefficients (R) for T<sub>a</sub> measurements between the psychrometer (P<sub>1</sub> and P<sub>2</sub>), Kestrel (K<sub>1</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>), WAPEM Swiss sensors (S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, and S<sub>3</sub>), and the IMS measured in Hatzeva, Yotveta, Eilat, and Tel-Aviv.

Hatzeva		K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>3</sub>	IMS
	K <sub>1</sub>	1	0.992	0.969	0.956	0.952	0.960	0.961	0.957
	K <sub>2</sub>	0.992	1	0.967	0.943	0.947	0.956	0.958	0.957
	P <sub>1</sub>	0.969	0.967	1	0.960	0.946	0.946	0.952	0.917
	P <sub>2</sub>	0.956	0.943	0.960	1	0.963	0.966	0.969	0.887
	S <sub>1</sub>	0.952	0.947	0.946	0.963	1	0.992	0.990	0.874
	S <sub>2</sub>	0.960	0.956	0.946	0.966	0.992	1	0.998	0.888
	S <sub>3</sub>	0.961	0.958	0.952	0.969	0.990	0.998	1	0.885
	IMS	0.957	0.957	0.917	0.887	0.874	0.888	0.885	1

Yotveta		K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>3</sub>	IMS
	K <sub>1</sub>	1	0.998	0.970	0.975	0.969	0.965	0.972	0.959
	K <sub>2</sub>	0.998	1	0.970	0.976	0.974	0.969	0.980	0.968
	P <sub>1</sub>	0.970	0.970	1	0.966	0.961	0.962	0.972	0.943
	P <sub>2</sub>	0.975	0.976	0.966	1	0.961	0.966	0.968	0.935
	S <sub>1</sub>	0.969	0.974	0.961	0.961	1	0.996	0.985	0.954
	S <sub>2</sub>	0.965	0.969	0.962	0.966	0.996	1	0.986	0.946
	S <sub>3</sub>	0.972	0.980	0.972	0.968	0.985	0.986	1	0.960
	IMS	0.959	0.968	0.943	0.935	0.954	0.946	0.960	1

Eilat		K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>3</sub>	IMS
	K <sub>1</sub>	1	0.997	0.944	0.961	0.985	0.985	0.986	0.971
	K <sub>2</sub>	0.997	1	0.948	0.965	0.985	0.986	0.987	0.978
	P <sub>1</sub>	0.944	0.948	1	0.991	0.964	0.957	0.947	0.910
	P <sub>2</sub>	0.961	0.965	0.991	1	0.977	0.970	0.963	0.926
	S <sub>1</sub>	0.985	0.985	0.964	0.977	1	0.993	0.991	0.957
	S <sub>2</sub>	0.985	0.986	0.957	0.970	0.993	1	0.996	0.964
	S <sub>3</sub>	0.986	0.987	0.947	0.963	0.991	0.996	1	0.966
	IMS	0.971	0.978	0.910	0.926	0.957	0.964	0.966	1

Tel-Aviv		K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	IMS
	K <sub>1</sub>	1	0.993	0.869	0.874	0.984	0.987	0.858
	K <sub>2</sub>	0.993	1	0.875	0.889	0.985	0.984	0.861
	P <sub>1</sub>	0.869	0.875	1	0.952	0.879	0.866	0.955
	P <sub>2</sub>	0.874	0.889	0.952	1	0.887	0.876	0.924
	S <sub>1</sub>	0.984	0.985	0.879	0.887	1	0.997	0.862
	S <sub>2</sub>	0.987	0.984	0.866	0.876	0.997	1	0.852
	IMS	0.858	0.861	0.955	0.924	0.862	0.852	1

Table 7. Correlations coefficients (R) for RH measurements between the psychrometer, calculated from  $T_{wb}$ , ( $P_1$  and  $P_2$ ), Kestrel ( $K_1$  and  $K_2$ ), WAPEM Swiss sensors ( $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ , and  $S_3$ ), and IMS measured in Hatzeva, Yotveta, Eilat, and Tel-Aviv.

Hatzeva		<b>K<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>K<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>P<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>P<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>S<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>S<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>S<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>IMS</b>
	<b>K<sub>1</sub></b>	1	0.982	0.345	0.356	0.919	0.940	0.911	0.930
	<b>K<sub>2</sub></b>	0.982	1	0.360	0.358	0.931	0.944	0.911	0.930
	<b>P<sub>1</sub></b>	0.345	0.360	1	0.363	0.410	0.456	0.531	0.340
	<b>P<sub>2</sub></b>	0.356	0.358	0.363	1	0.328	0.268	0.282	0.336
	<b>S<sub>1</sub></b>	0.919	0.931	0.410	0.328	1	0.955	0.947	0.833
	<b>S<sub>2</sub></b>	0.940	0.944	0.456	0.268	0.955	1	0.962	0.844
	<b>S<sub>3</sub></b>	0.911	0.911	0.531	0.282	0.947	0.962	1	0.888
	<b>IMS</b>	0.957	0.957	0.917	0.887	0.874	0.888	0.885	1

Yotveta		<b>K<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>K<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>P<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>P<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>S<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>S<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>S<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>IMS</b>
	<b>K<sub>1</sub></b>	1	0.994	0.509	0.757	0.974	0.976	0.976	0.892
	<b>K<sub>2</sub></b>	0.994	1	0.502	0.769	0.974	0.978	0.977	0.912
	<b>P<sub>1</sub></b>	0.509	0.502	1	0.601	0.495	0.474	0.458	0.471
	<b>P<sub>2</sub></b>	0.757	0.769	0.601	1	0.769	0.754	0.756	0.714
	<b>S<sub>1</sub></b>	0.974	0.974	0.495	0.769	1	0.992	0.985	0.914
	<b>S<sub>2</sub></b>	0.976	0.978	0.474	0.754	0.992	1	0.989	0.916
	<b>S<sub>3</sub></b>	0.976	0.977	0.458	0.756	0.985	0.989	1	0.933
	<b>IMS</b>	0.892	0.912	0.471	0.714	0.914	0.916	0.933	1

Eilat		<b>K<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>K<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>P<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>P<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>S<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>S<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>S<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>IMS</b>
	<b>K<sub>1</sub></b>	1	0.995	0.919	0.955	0.992	0.986	0.991	0.989
	<b>K<sub>2</sub></b>	0.995	1	0.911	0.957	0.990	0.988	0.990	0.991
	<b>P<sub>1</sub></b>	0.919	0.911	1	0.938	0.926	0.915	0.916	0.912
	<b>P<sub>2</sub></b>	0.955	0.957	0.938	1	0.955	0.949	0.944	0.945
	<b>S<sub>1</sub></b>	0.992	0.990	0.926	0.955	1	0.994	0.993	0.977
	<b>S<sub>2</sub></b>	0.986	0.988	0.915	0.949	0.994	1	0.992	0.976
	<b>S<sub>3</sub></b>	0.991	0.990	0.916	0.944	0.993	0.992	1	0.982
	<b>IMS</b>	0.989	0.991	0.912	0.945	0.977	0.976	0.982	1

Tel-Aviv		<b>K<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>K<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>P<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>P<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>S<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>S<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>IMS</b>
	<b>K<sub>1</sub></b>	1	0.994	0.817	0.737	0.947	0.964	0.857
	<b>K<sub>2</sub></b>	0.994	1	0.834	0.733	0.952	0.967	0.853
	<b>P<sub>1</sub></b>	0.817	0.834	1	0.775	0.796	0.811	0.823
	<b>P<sub>2</sub></b>	0.737	0.733	0.775	1	0.687	0.696	0.826
	<b>S<sub>1</sub></b>	0.947	0.952	0.796	0.687	1	0.977	0.844
	<b>S<sub>2</sub></b>	0.964	0.967	0.811	0.696	0.977	1	0.872
	<b>IMS</b>	0.857	0.853	0.823	0.816	0.844	0.872	1

Table 8. Correlation coefficients (R) between WBGT obtained from pooled data measured by IMS, and ESI obtained from pooled data measured by WAPEM sensors at the ten testing locations.

<b>Location</b>	<b>R</b>
Mitzpeh- Ramon	0.973
Jerusalem	0.958
Eilat-a	0.942
Beer-Sheba	0.941
Sdom	0.904
Dead Sea	0.903
Eilat-b	0.903
Yotveta	0.781
Tel-Aviv	0.756
Hatzeva	0.753

Table 9. Correlations coefficients (R) for WBGT and ESI calculated by Kestrel (K<sub>1</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>), WAPEM Swiss sensors (S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, and S<sub>3</sub>), and IMS obtained from Hatzeva, Yotveta, Eilat, and Tel-Aviv.

**Hatzeva**

	WBGT <sub>S1</sub>	WBGT <sub>S2</sub>	WBGT <sub>S3</sub>	WBGT <sub>K1</sub>	WBGT <sub>K2</sub>	WBGT <sub>IMS</sub>	ESI <sub>S1</sub>	ESI <sub>S2</sub>	ESI <sub>S3</sub>	ESI <sub>K1</sub>	ESI <sub>K2</sub>	ESI <sub>IMS</sub>
<b>WBGT<sub>S1</sub></b>	1	0.984	0.984	0.959	0.949	0.889	0.931	0.917	0.930	0.848	0.817	0.803
<b>WBGT<sub>S2</sub></b>	0.984	1	0.989	0.965	0.955	0.899	0.902	0.912	0.901	0.829	0.798	0.784
<b>WBGT<sub>S3</sub></b>	0.984	0.989	1	0.964	0.959	0.889	0.924	0.927	0.923	0.859	0.833	0.813
<b>WBGT<sub>K1</sub></b>	0.959	0.965	0.964	1	0.987	0.931	0.883	0.885	0.885	0.871	0.838	0.833
<b>WBGT<sub>K2</sub></b>	0.949	0.955	0.959	0.987	1	0.919	0.895	0.901	0.897	0.885	0.874	0.853
<b>WBGT<sub>IMS</sub></b>	0.889	0.899	0.889	0.931	0.919	1	0.751	0.751	0.753	0.726	0.699	0.788
<b>ESI<sub>S1</sub></b>	0.931	0.902	0.924	0.883	0.895	0.751	1	0.989	1.000	0.959	0.945	0.905
<b>ESI<sub>S2</sub></b>	0.917	0.912	0.927	0.885	0.901	0.751	0.989	1	0.989	0.960	0.950	0.907
<b>ESI<sub>S3</sub></b>	0.930	0.901	0.923	0.885	0.897	0.753	1.000	0.989	1	0.961	0.947	0.908
<b>ESI<sub>K1</sub></b>	0.848	0.829	0.859	0.871	0.885	0.726	0.959	0.960	0.961	1	0.990	0.955
<b>ESI<sub>K2</sub></b>	0.817	0.798	0.833	0.838	0.874	0.699	0.945	0.950	0.947	0.990	1	0.953
<b>ESI<sub>IMS</sub></b>	0.803	0.784	0.813	0.833	0.853	0.788	0.905	0.907	0.908	0.955	0.953	1

**Yotveta**

	WBGT <sub>S1</sub>	WBGT <sub>S2</sub>	WBGT <sub>S3</sub>	WBGT <sub>K1</sub>	WBGT <sub>K2</sub>	WBGT <sub>IMS</sub>	ESI <sub>S1</sub>	ESI <sub>S2</sub>	ESI <sub>S3</sub>	ESI <sub>K1</sub>	ESI <sub>K2</sub>	ESI <sub>IMS</sub>
<b>WBGT<sub>S1</sub></b>	1	0.994	0.998	0.936	0.934	0.970	0.865	0.857	0.864	0.883	0.892	0.836
<b>WBGT<sub>S2</sub></b>	0.994	1	0.987	0.943	0.941	0.962	0.839	0.842	0.839	0.863	0.870	0.805
<b>WBGT<sub>S3</sub></b>	0.998	0.987	1	0.944	0.944	0.960	0.842	0.838	0.841	0.871	0.889	0.833
<b>WBGT<sub>K1</sub></b>	0.936	0.943	0.944	1	0.997	0.951	0.664	0.654	0.663	0.760	0.759	0.677
<b>WBGT<sub>K2</sub></b>	0.934	0.941	0.944	0.997	1	0.950	0.649	0.640	0.648	0.738	0.742	0.662
<b>WBGT<sub>IMS</sub></b>	0.970	0.962	0.960	0.951	0.950	1	0.798	0.785	0.783	0.851	0.859	0.849
<b>ESI<sub>S1</sub></b>	0.865	0.839	0.842	0.664	0.649	0.798	1	0.994	1.000	0.963	0.971	0.940
<b>ESI<sub>S2</sub></b>	0.857	0.842	0.838	0.654	0.640	0.785	0.994	1	0.994	0.956	0.963	0.927
<b>ESI<sub>S3</sub></b>	0.864	0.839	0.841	0.663	0.648	0.783	1.000	0.994	1	0.963	0.971	0.939
<b>ESI<sub>K1</sub></b>	0.883	0.863	0.879	0.760	0.738	0.851	0.963	0.956	0.963	1	0.997	0.940
<b>ESI<sub>K2</sub></b>	0.892	0.870	0.889	0.759	0.742	0.859	0.971	0.963	0.971	0.997	1	0.948
<b>ESI<sub>IMS</sub></b>	0.836	0.805	0.833	0.677	0.662	0.849	0.940	0.927	0.939	0.940	0.948	1

**Tabel 9 Continued.**

## Eilat

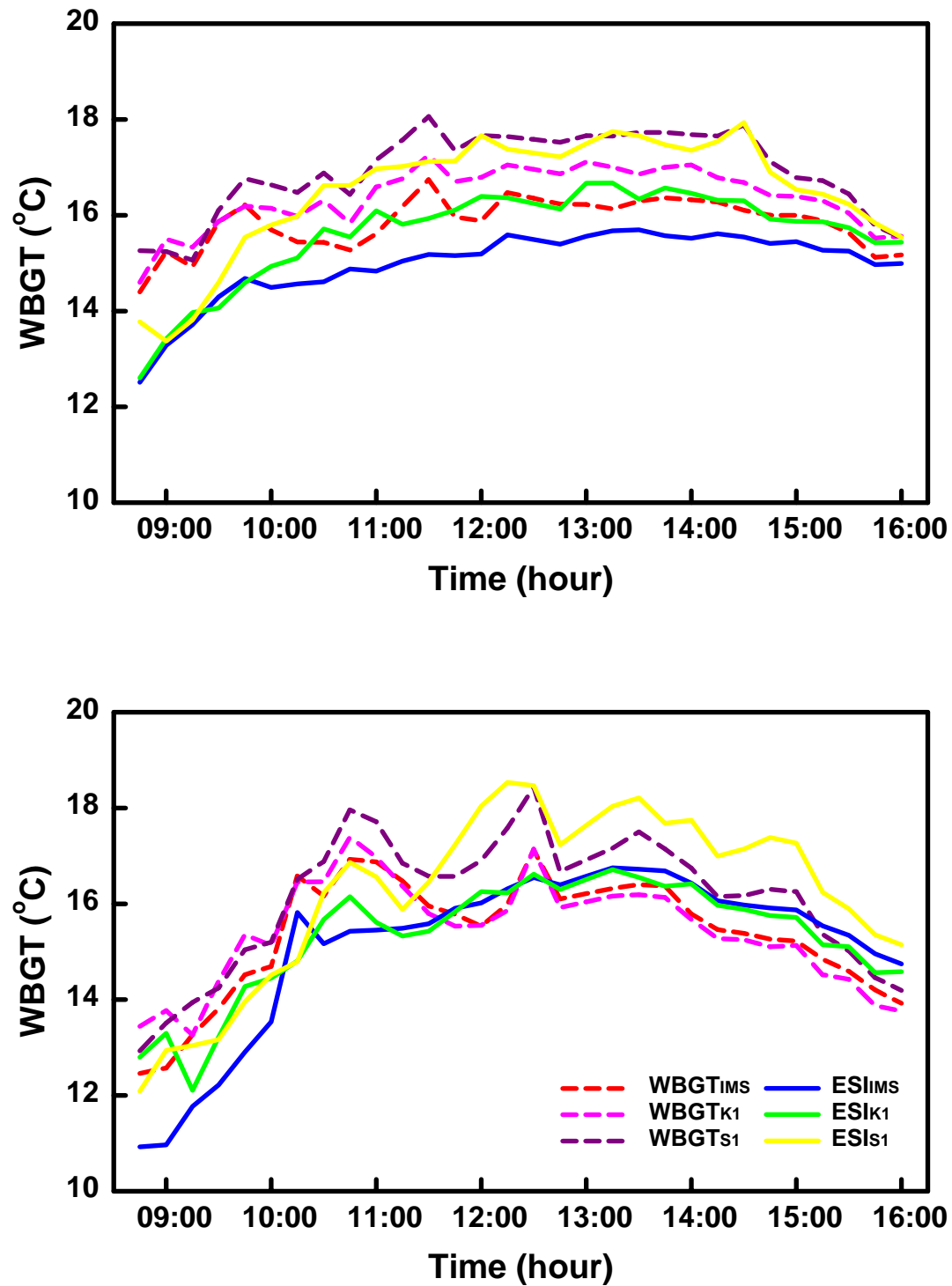
4

	WBGT <sub>S1</sub>	WBGT <sub>S2</sub>	WBGT <sub>S3</sub>	WBGT <sub>K1</sub>	WBGT <sub>K2</sub>	WBGT <sub>IMS</sub>	ESI <sub>S1</sub>	ESI <sub>S2</sub>	ESI <sub>S3</sub>	ESI <sub>K1</sub>	ESI <sub>K2</sub>	ESI <sub>IMS</sub>
WBGT <sub>S1</sub>	1	0.999		0.983	0.994	0.980	0.995	0.996	0.995	0.991	0.993	0.974
WBGT <sub>S2</sub>	0.999	1		0.985	0.995	0.981	0.991	0.996	0.991	0.990	0.992	0.972
WBGT <sub>S3</sub>	0.998	0.998	1	0.984	0.993	0.995	0.993	0.996	0.993	0.990	0.993	0.971
WBGT <sub>K1</sub>	0.983	0.985		1	0.986	0.893	0.972	0.979	0.993	0.979	0.980	0.899
WBGT <sub>K2</sub>	0.994	0.995		0.986	1	0.962	0.987	0.989	0.972	0.996	0.997	0.958
WBGT <sub>IMS</sub>	0.980	0.981		0.893	0.962	1	0.952	0.953	0.987	0.922	0.938	0.990
ESI <sub>S1</sub>	0.995	0.991		0.972	0.987	0.952	1	0.997	0.985	0.990	0.993	0.965
ESI <sub>S2</sub>	0.996	0.996		0.979	0.989	0.953	0.997	1	1.000	0.990	0.993	0.966
ESI <sub>S3</sub>	0.995	0.991	0.993	0.972	0.987	0.985	1.000	0.997	1	0.990	0.993	0.965
ESI <sub>K1</sub>	0.991	0.990		0.979	0.996	0.922	0.990	0.990	0.990	1	0.998	0.939
ESI <sub>K2</sub>	0.993	0.992		0.980	0.997	0.938	0.993	0.993	0.993	0.998	1	0.954
ESI <sub>IMS</sub>	0.974	0.972		0.899	0.958	0.990	0.965	0.966	0.965	0.939	0.954	1

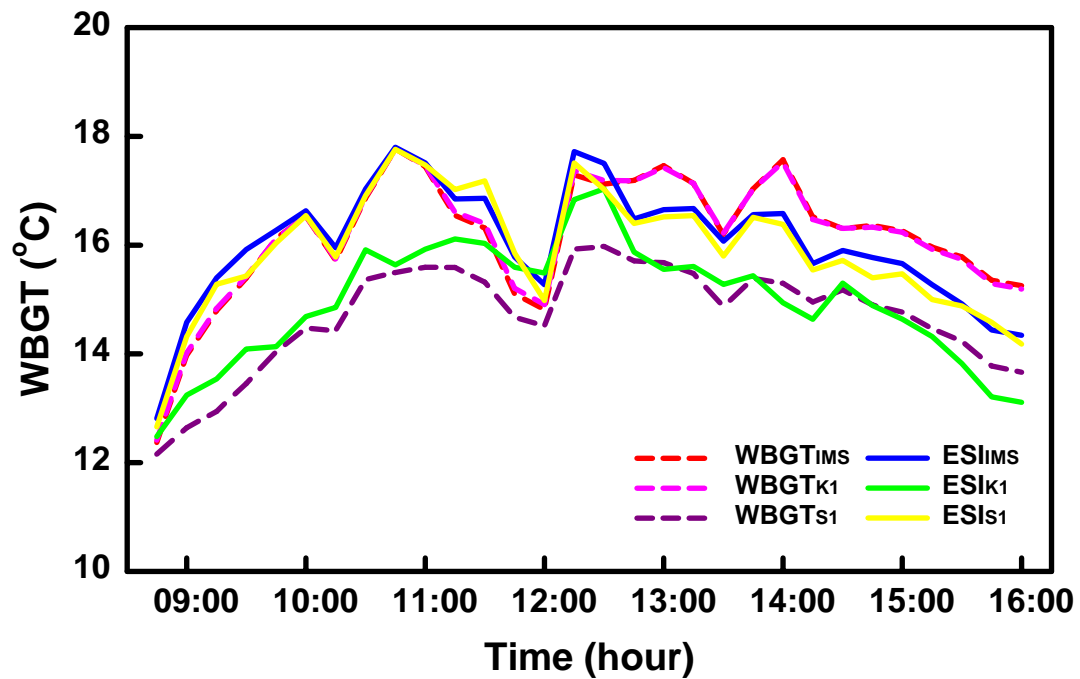
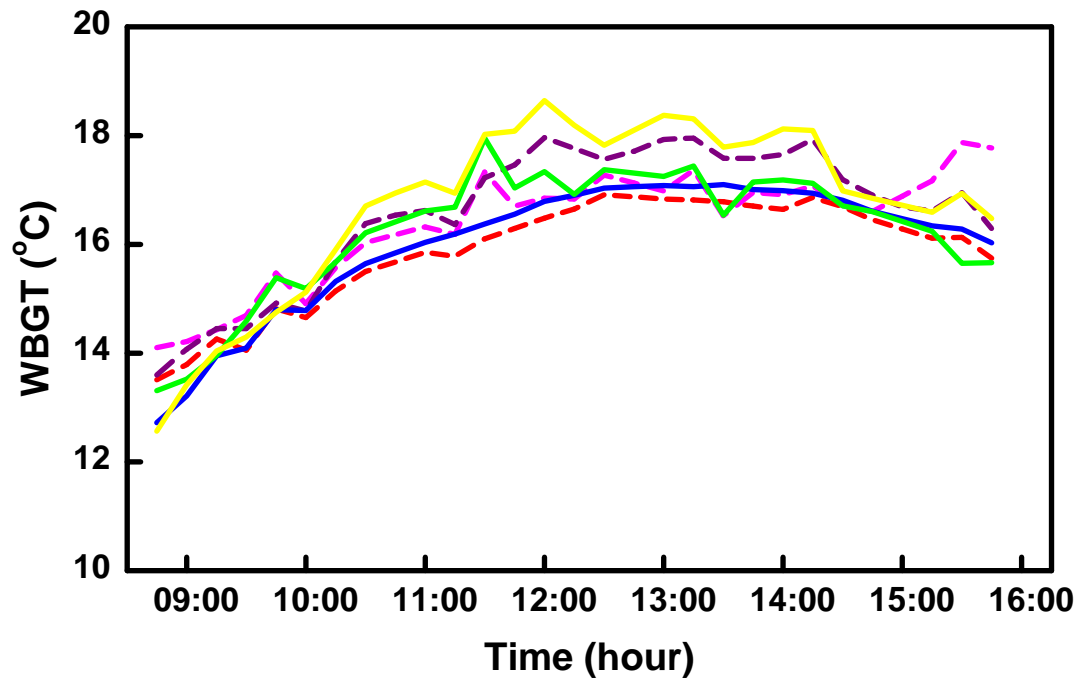
## Tel-Aviv

	WBGT <sub>S1</sub>	WBGT <sub>S2</sub>	WBGT <sub>K1</sub>	WBGT <sub>K2</sub>	WBGT <sub>IMS</sub>	ESI <sub>S1</sub>	ESI <sub>S2</sub>	ESI <sub>K1</sub>	ESI <sub>K2</sub>	ESI <sub>IMS</sub>
WBGT <sub>S1</sub>	1	0.992	0.988	0.991	0.887	0.889	0.891	0.866	0.861	0.851
WBGT <sub>S2</sub>	0.992	1	0.987	0.990	0.920	0.906	0.908	0.892	0.889	0.898
WBGT <sub>K1</sub>	0.988	0.987	1	0.998	0.895	0.872	0.878	0.874	0.867	0.846
WBGT <sub>K2</sub>	0.991	0.990	0.998	1	0.896	0.877	0.884	0.876	0.871	0.852
WBGT <sub>IMS</sub>	0.887	0.920	0.895	0.896	1	0.756	0.749	0.764	0.763	0.913
ESI <sub>S1</sub>	0.889	0.906	0.872	0.877	0.756	1	0.996	0.982	0.977	0.909
ESI <sub>S2</sub>	0.891	0.908	0.878	0.884	0.749	0.996	1	0.982	0.975	0.898
ESI <sub>K1</sub>	0.866	0.892	0.874	0.876	0.764	0.982	0.982	1	0.994	0.915
ESI <sub>K2</sub>	0.861	0.889	0.867	0.871	0.763	0.977	0.975	0.994	1	0.916
ESI <sub>IMS</sub>	0.851	0.898	0.846	0.852	0.913	0.909	0.898	0.915	0.916	1

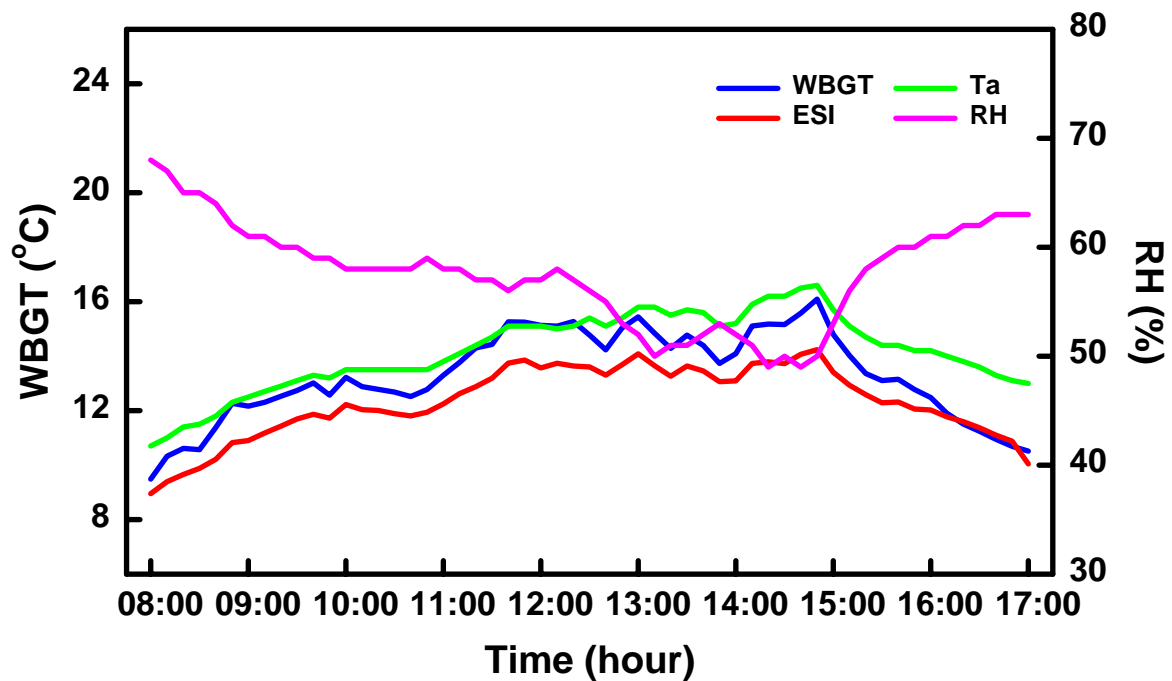
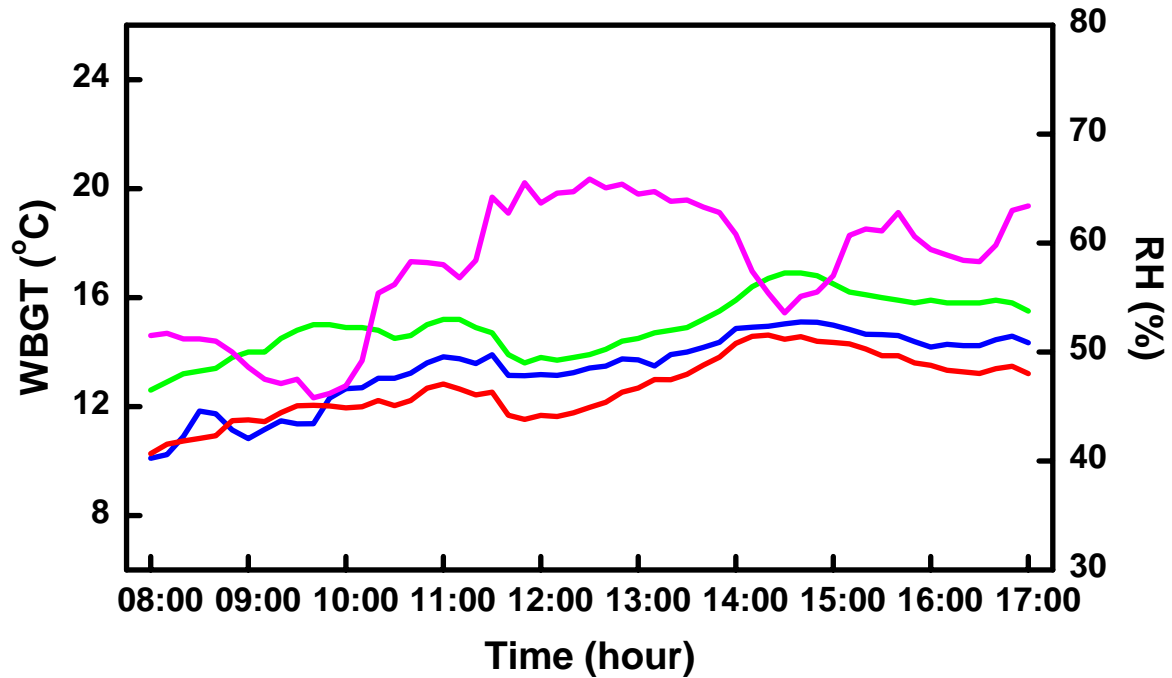
**Figure 13.** A comparison between WBGT and ESI calculated by the WAPEM ( $S_1$ ), Kestrel ( $K_1$ ) and the Israeli Meteorological Service (IMS) from data collected in Hatzeva (top) and Yotveta (bottom).



**Figure 14.** A comparison between WBGT and ESI calculated by the WAPEM ( $S_1$ ), Kestrel ( $K_1$ ) and the Israeli Meteorological Service (IMS) from data collected in Eilat (top) and Tel-Aviv (bottom).

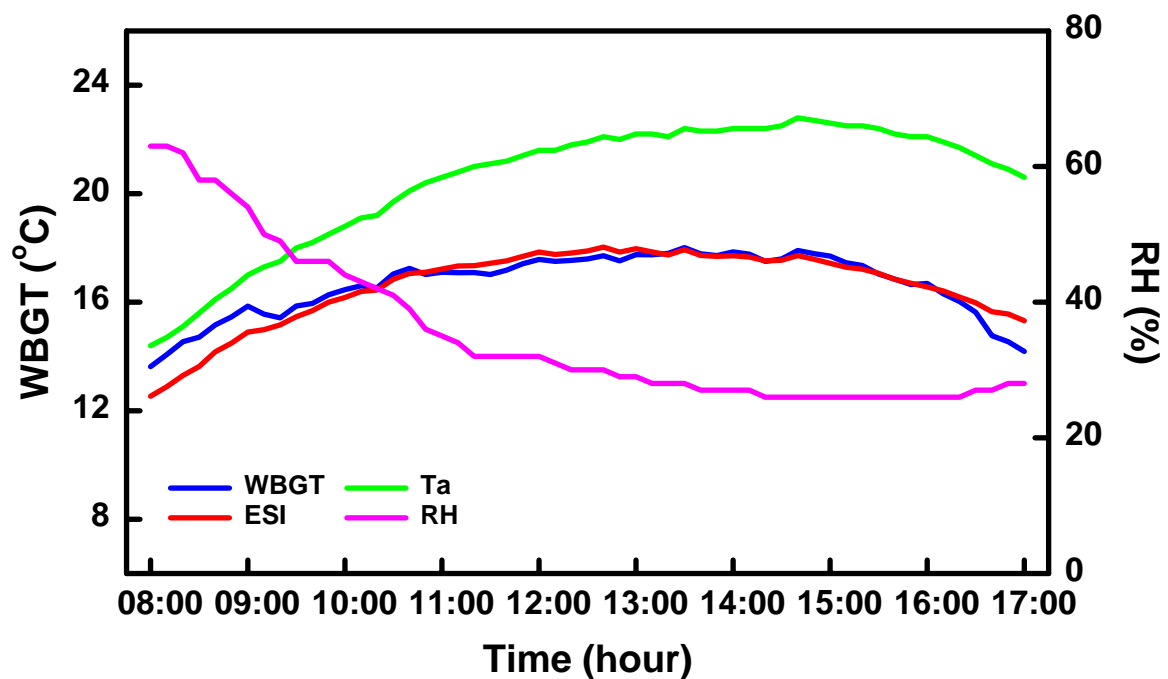
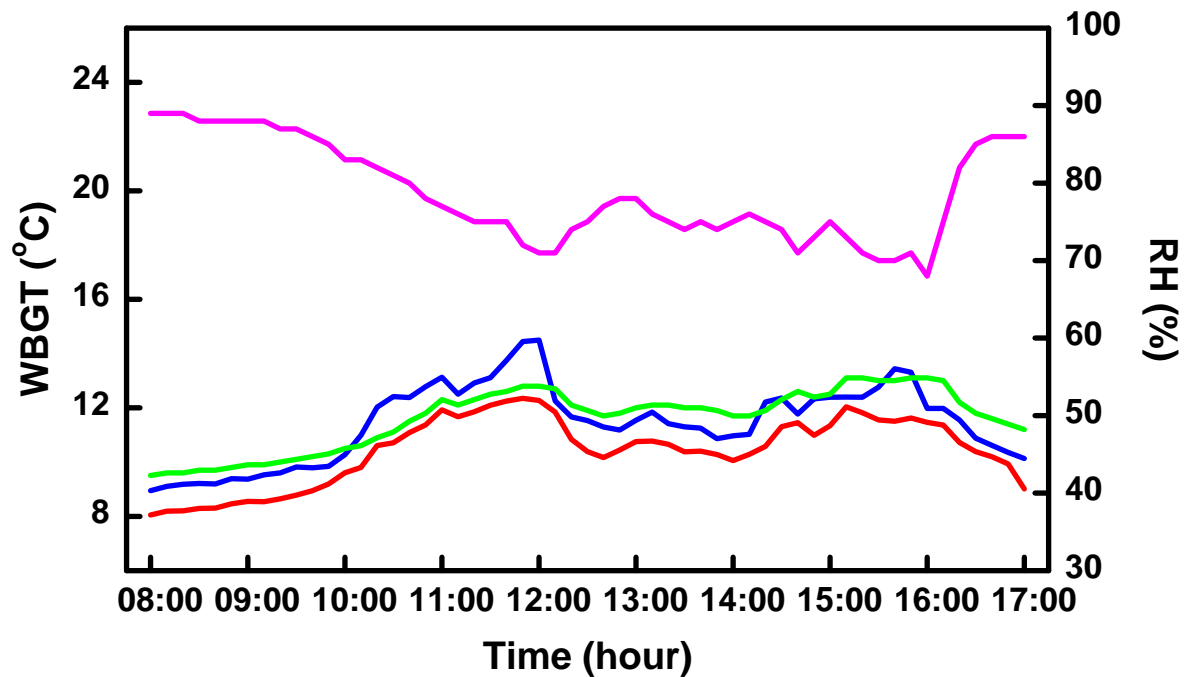


**Figure 15.** A comparison between WBGT calculated from data collected in Sdom (top) and Mitzpeh Ramon (bottom) by the Israeli Meteorological Service (IMS), and ESI calculated from the WAPEM's environmental sensors ( $T_a$  and RH).

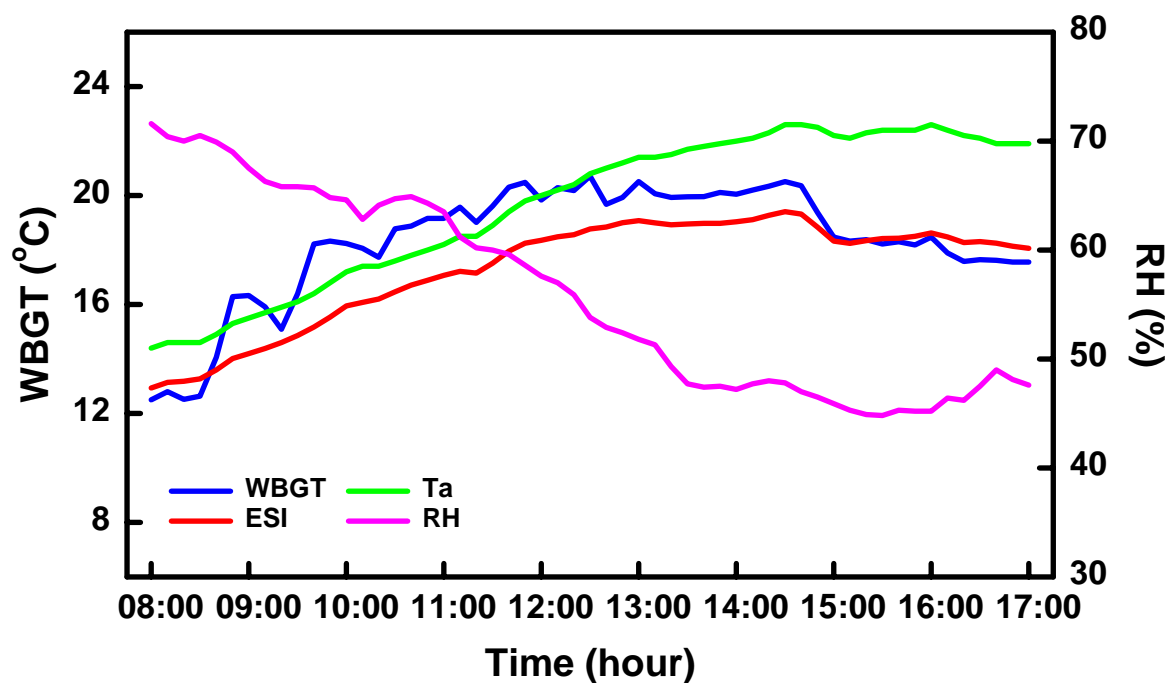
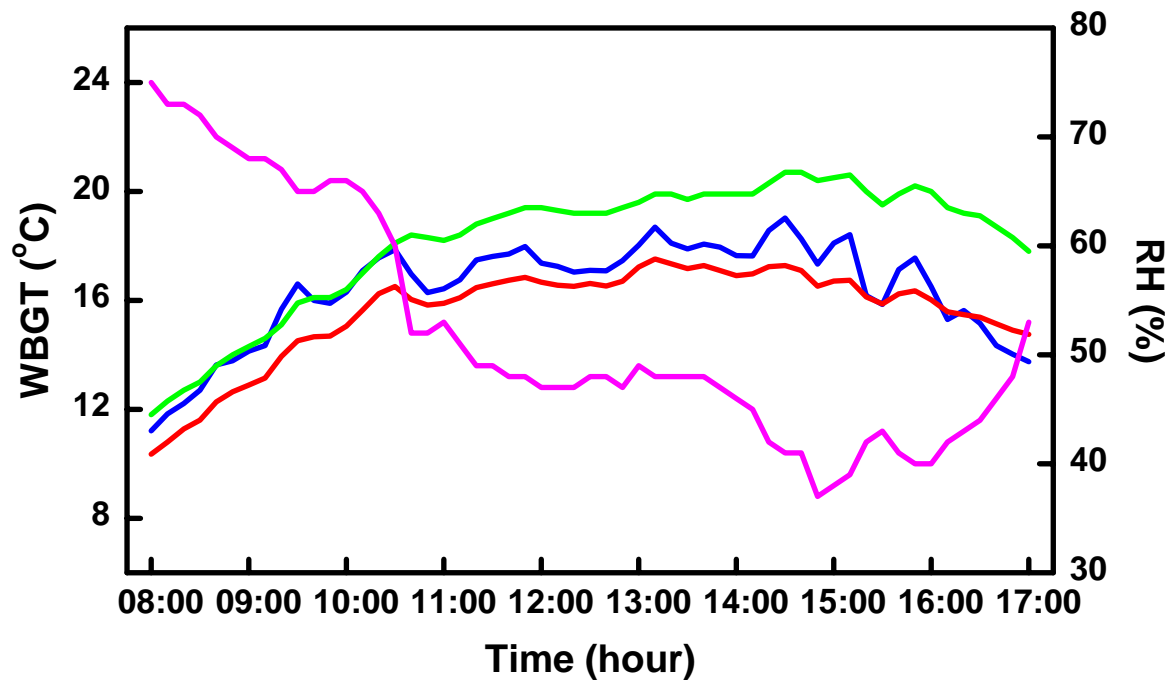




**Figure 16.** A comparison between WBGT calculated from data collected in Jerusalem (top) and Eilat (bottom) by the Israeli Meteorological Service (IMS), and ESI calculated from the WAPEM's environmental sensors ( $T_a$  and RH).



**Figure 17.** A comparison between WBGT calculated from data collected in Beer Sheba (top) and the Dead Sea (bottom) by the Israeli Meteorological Service (IMS), and ESI calculated from the WAPEM's environmental sensors ( $T_a$  and RH).



## DISCUSSION

In this study, we evaluated the newly installed  $T_a$  and RH Swiss sensors in the WAPEM. The purpose was to assess the validity of these sensors to measure accurate  $T_a$  and RH in indoor and outdoor environments. The sensors were assembled in five WAPEM prototypes but, unfortunately, data could be measured only from three devices. The indoor study consisted of 13 tests at different combinations of  $T_a$  and RH in a climatic chamber, and the outdoor study was executed at 10 different locations in Israel.

Analysis of the performance of the three  $T_{a, \text{WAPEM}}$  from the indoor study in the chamber exposures revealed no significant differences between these three sensors and between values measured by the  $T_{a, \text{chamber}}$  at the 20.0°-35.0°C exposures. However, at the 40°C exposures,  $T_{a, \text{WAPEM}}$  measurements differed significantly from  $T_{a, \text{chamber}}$ , and were found to underestimate values measured in the climatic chamber by 2.5°-3.5°C ( $P < 0.05$ ). The magnitude of this error is beyond the testing requirement of 0.5°C, as specified in Table 2. Assuming that the differences were due to the needed time to reach equilibrium by the WAPEM's sensors, we repeated and extended the 40°C-40% RH tests from 60 min to 140 min and started this second exposure only after the 3 WAPEMs were placed in the chamber for 60 min at 35°C. Despite this change, significantly lower differences of 1.0°-2.0°C were found between  $T_{a, \text{WAPEM}}$  and  $T_{a, \text{chamber}}$  measurements ( $P < 0.05$ ). Therefore, it was concluded that further evaluation is needed for  $T_{a, \text{WAPEM}}$  at  $> 35^\circ\text{C}$ .

Analysis of the measurements from the indoor study of the  $\text{RH}_{\text{WAPEM}}$  from the 3 units tested showed, in general, no significant difference between these 3 sensors and between values measured by the  $\text{RH}_{\text{chamber}}$ . Collectively, slightly lower stable values (less than 5%) were observed during the different exposures, which are within the defined testing requirements. However, in a few exposures,  $\text{RH}_{\text{WAPEM}}$  reached equilibrium only after 40 min and 100 min (25°C-70%RH and 40°C-40% RH, respectively). Thus, the  $\text{RH}_{\text{WAPEM}}$  response time and the time for reaching stability should be further evaluated.

For the outdoor study, data collection was obtained for 10 days from different sites during January. Overall, the two types of sensors ( $T_{a, \text{WAPEM}}$  and  $\text{RH}_{\text{WAPEM}}$ ) were found reliable, with no significant differences between the values measured for each type during the different exposures. A higher correlation was found between  $T_{a, \text{WAPEM}}$  and  $T_{a, \text{Kestrel}}$  0.984 and  $R \geq 0.911$  for  $T_a$  and RH, respectively, when comparing the WAPEM sensors and the other sensors used in this study. However, high correlation ( $R \geq 0.852$  and  $R \geq 0.833$  for  $T_a$  and RH, respectively) was also found between WAPEM and IMS measurements.

The range of the measured meteorological variables at the different locations were categorized as comfort climate conditions. Therefore, the obtained stress indices, WBGT and ESI, which were constructed for heat stress evaluation, were limited in their assessment of the measured values. Thus, there is a need to further evaluate  $T_{a, \text{WAPEM}}$  and  $\text{RH}_{\text{WAPEM}}$  and the obtained ESI and WBGT at warmer climates and under severe

environmental stress. However, there is no doubt that the performance of the  $T_a$  and the RH sensors tested in this study should be considered as an immense improvement in comparison to the previous sensors installed in WAPEM and tested in 2001 (9).

The WAPEM has been designed to measure  $T_a$ , RH, and SR, and to calculate the ESI from these measurements. The ESI differs from other indices that have been suggested in the past in two critical ways: (1) This stress index, for the first time in history, uses direct measurements of SR and RH. When used in ESI, direct measurements of SR and RH are not as cumbersome as measuring  $T_g$  and  $T_{wb}$  for calculating the WBGT; (2) The three meteorological variables used in ESI should be characterized by fast-reading responses that take only a few seconds to reach equilibrium. For an index to be valid and practical, it should allow the comparison and evaluation of a combination of different meteorological parameters, as far as their influence on the individual is concerned. The index also helps to find different combinations of these parameters that cause equal subjective heat sensations. Moreover, the index must enable one to assess the different weights of each of the meteorological parameters on the individual (8).

Technical issues, which dominated system design decisions, included sensor requirements, unit size and weight, battery power requirements, protection, durability, user friendliness, and cost. Therefore, we decided on the construction of a wristwatch design that, apart from serving as a watch, has the capability to measure climatic variables ( $T_a$ , RH, and SR) and sleep scoring. A key element in the WAPEM design is the incorporation of a SR sensor to meet input requirements for the USARIEM heat strain model. In a previous study (7), GR was measured by the IR light sensor at 6 locations that differ in their height from sea level. In general, the range of the measurements for each day was wide. In analyzing the data from the 3 tested IR light sensors and the pyranometer, there were no significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) between these 3 sensors, which strengthens the reliability and validity of the IR light sensor to measure GR. Thus, the importance and the additional contribution of this study is in testing the feasibility of accurately measuring  $T_a$  and RH by WAPEM in order to calculate ESI. Thus, the high correlations found between ESI obtained from WAPEM and WBGT obtained from IMS serve as an encouragement to proceed with the WAPEM project, despite the limits that were found in some exposures.

In conclusion, further tests are required for the new WAPEM sensors in order to evaluate their accuracy above 35°C, and the response time before reaching equilibrium. These tests should execute successfully on WAPEM prototypes assembled with the sensors ( $T_a$  and RH) actual location, including the SR sensor.

## REFERENCES

1. Department of the Army, Headquarters. *Field Hygiene and Sanitation*. Washington, D.C. FM 21-10, November 1988.
2. Department of the Army, Headquarters. *Heat Injury Prevention and First Aid*. Washington, D.C. GTA 8-5-45, 1985.
3. Gonzalez, R. R., G. N. Sexton, and K. B. Pandolf. Biophysical evaluation of the wet globe temperature index (Botsball) at high air movements and constant dew point temperature. *14<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Defence Conference on Operational Clothing and Combat Equipment*, Australia, 1985.
4. Matthew, W. T., G. J. Thomas, L. E. Armstrong, and R. W. Hubbard. *Assessment of the reliability of a correction procedure for WGT (Botsball) measurements of heat stress*. Natick, MA: USARIEM. Technical Report T17-87, 1987.
5. Moran, D. S., and S. Gaffin. Clinical management of heat-related illnesses. In: *Wilderness Medicine: Management of Wilderness and Environmental Emergencies*, edited by P. S. Auerbach. Chapt. 11. St. Louis: Mosby, 2001, p. 290-316.
6. Moran, D. S., and K. B. Pandolf. Wet bulb globe temperature (WBGT) – to what extent is GT essential? *Aviat. Space Environ. Med.* 70(5): 480-484, 1999.
7. Moran, D. S., K. B. Pandolf, and R. R. Gonzalez. *Evaluation and refinement of the Environmental Stress Index (ESI) for different climatic conditions and heights from sea level*. Natick, MA: USARIEM. Technical Report T-02/03, November 2001.
8. Moran, D. S., K. B. Pandolf., Y. Heled, and R. R. Gonzalez. Evaluation and refinement of the environmental stress index for different climatic conditions. *J. Basic Clin. Physiol. Pharmacol.* 14: 1-15, 2003.
9. Moran, D. S., W. Matthew, L. A. Blanchard, Y. Heled, and R. R. Gonzalez. *Technical testing of a wristwatch size automatic physiological and environmental monitor (WAPEM): laboratory and outdoor evaluations of sensor performance*. Natick, MA: USARIEM. Technical Report T-02/06, December 2001.
10. Peters, W. R., G. T. Darilek, and F. X. Herzig. *Survey of environmental sensors for a personal heat stress monitor*. San Antonio, TX: Southwest Research Institute. Final Report for Contract No. 210-75-0036, March 1976.
11. Tilley, R. I., J. M. Standerwick, and G. Long. Ability of the Wet Bulb Globe Temperature Index to predict heat stress in men wearing NBC protective clothing. *Mil. Med.* 152: 554-556, 1987.

12. Yaglou, C. P., and D. Minard. Control of heat casualties at military training centers. *Arch. Ind. Health* 16: 302-316, 1957.

## APPENDIX A

Mean $\pm$ SD of ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) measured by 2 Psychrometers (P), 2 Kestrels (K), and 3 WAPEM sensors in the climatic chamber.

Chamber set point		$T_a$ , P	$T_a$ , K	$T_a$ , WAPEM
$T_a$ (°C)	RH (%)			
20	40	20.88 $\pm$ 0.25 20.38 $\pm$ 0.48	20.88 $\pm$ 0.15 20.68 $\pm$ 0.10	20.18 $\pm$ 0.26 20.60 $\pm$ 0.22 19.98 $\pm$ 0.46
	45	20.33 $\pm$ 0.26 20.00 $\pm$ 0.00	20.55 $\pm$ 0.05 20.65 $\pm$ 0.05	20.33 $\pm$ 0.06 20.40 $\pm$ 0.03 20.28 $\pm$ 0.08
	50	20.63 $\pm$ 0.25 20.00 $\pm$ 0.00	20.65 $\pm$ 0.13 20.60 $\pm$ 0.18	20.50 $\pm$ 0.18 20.36 $\pm$ 0.25 20.30 $\pm$ 0.29
	60	20.50 $\pm$ 0.00 20.00 $\pm$ 0.00	20.38 $\pm$ 0.10 20.20 $\pm$ 0.08	20.30 $\pm$ 0.08 20.17 $\pm$ 0.12 20.26 $\pm$ 0.05
	70	21.00 $\pm$ 0.00 20.50 $\pm$ 0.00	20.44 $\pm$ 0.05 20.32 $\pm$ 0.08	20.53 $\pm$ 0.10 20.46 $\pm$ 0.09
25	50	25.00 $\pm$ 0.50 25.10 $\pm$ 0.42	24.74 $\pm$ 0.33 24.58 $\pm$ 0.33	24.58 $\pm$ 0.51 24.74 $\pm$ 0.52
	60	25.20 $\pm$ 0.15 24.80 $\pm$ 0.13	24.78 $\pm$ 0.27 24.64 $\pm$ 0.45	24.66 $\pm$ 0.21 24.54 $\pm$ 0.29 24.38 $\pm$ 0.26
	70	24.94 $\pm$ 0.63 25.17 $\pm$ 0.71	24.69 $\pm$ 0.40 24.59 $\pm$ 0.40	24.76 $\pm$ 0.48 24.63 $\pm$ 0.42
30	40	30.33 $\pm$ 0.52 30.00 $\pm$ 0.63	30.20 $\pm$ 0.30 29.97 $\pm$ 0.16	29.63 $\pm$ 0.22 29.57 $\pm$ 0.22 29.45 $\pm$ 0.26
	50	31.00 $\pm$ 0.00 30.36 $\pm$ 0.24	29.81 $\pm$ 0.13 29.64 $\pm$ 0.15	29.79 $\pm$ 0.15 29.71 $\pm$ 0.30
	60	30.25 $\pm$ 0.27 30.33 $\pm$ 0.26	29.77 $\pm$ 0.19 29.63 $\pm$ 0.16	29.67 $\pm$ 0.22 29.38 $\pm$ 0.16 29.57 $\pm$ 0.22
	70	30.64 $\pm$ 0.48 30.43 $\pm$ 0.35	29.33 $\pm$ 0.29 29.26 $\pm$ 0.31	29.29 $\pm$ 0.37 29.26 $\pm$ 0.36
35	40	35.88 $\pm$ 0.63 35.13 $\pm$ 0.63	35.48 $\pm$ 0.29 35.25 $\pm$ 0.21	34.88 $\pm$ 0.10 34.83 $\pm$ 0.13 34.73 $\pm$ 0.15
	50	35.25 $\pm$ 0.50 35.25 $\pm$ 0.50	35.25 $\pm$ 0.13 35.00 $\pm$ 0.14	35.50 $\pm$ 0.22 35.28 $\pm$ 0.13 35.28 $\pm$ 0.10
	60	35.00 $\pm$ 0.61 34.70 $\pm$ 0.67	34.58 $\pm$ 0.16 34.46 $\pm$ 0.15	34.22 $\pm$ 0.35 34.16 $\pm$ 0.23
40	40	39.96 $\pm$ 0.50 40.11 $\pm$ 0.45	38.48 $\pm$ 0.47 38.38 $\pm$ 0.44	36.56 $\pm$ 0.88 37.75 $\pm$ 1.26 37.64 $\pm$ 1.12
	40	40.25 $\pm$ 0.42 40.08 $\pm$ 0.49	38.93 $\pm$ 0.27 38.78 $\pm$ 0.22	38.83 $\pm$ 0.23 38.62 $\pm$ 0.17
	45	41.20 $\pm$ 0.84 41.00 $\pm$ 1.00	39.90 $\pm$ 0.47 39.46 $\pm$ 0.43	37.56 $\pm$ 0.60 37.62 $\pm$ 0.57 37.42 $\pm$ 0.50

## **Disclaimer**

The opinions or assertions contained herein are the private views of the authors and are not to be construed as official or as reflecting the views of the Army or the Department of Defense.

Citations of commercial organizations and trade names in this report do not constitute an official Department of the Army endorsement or approval of the products or services of these organizations.